

## Bomb blows down Belfast prison gates

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

In one of the most impudent and destructive bomb attacks in Belfast for many weeks, the 15ft-high iron and teak front gates of the Crumlin Road Gaol—home of more than a hundred of the men detained in the big walled compound of August 9—were blown off their hinges yesterday afternoon.

Two prisoners and two prison officers were hurt in the explosion. One of the officers was said to be seriously ill in hospital.

The bomb was reportedly thrown from a green saloon car into the prison porch. Witnesses said that four men were in the car and that the bomb thrower was dressed in a "kind of uniform". The device exploded behind a heavy grille of steel mesh,



Armed troops guard the shattered main gate of the Crumlin Road Gaol in Belfast

## Climber survives 9 days

By our Correspondent

A climber who has been missing since August 13 was found alive and well yesterday.

David Driffield, aged 28, an accountant of Pottery Lane, was rescued from a party of his friends' search for him in the mountains.

When several days of searches were unsuccessful, the chances of his being alive were slim. But yesterday, a search party led by a local mountain guide found him in a cave.

Driffield was found lying in the cave, which was about 100ft from the entrance. He was in good health and had no signs of injury.

He had been missing for nine days, and his rescue was a relief to his family and friends.

which had been designed to protect the main doors, and it partly blew both the mesh and the doors away.

The army said later that about 10lb. of explosives had been used in the attack. Although an eye-witness and official accounts suggested that the bomb had been thrown at the gates, there was speculation that a visitor to the prison may have left the device outside the gates.

Visiting hours ended five minutes before the bomb exploded, and the accuracy of the timing of the device would have been extremely difficult for anyone throwing the bomb, particularly if it weighed 10lb.

Arrangements by the detention of some of its members.

Second, the attacks show that none of the Republican militants in Northern Ireland has been assassinated by General Tuzo's request for an independent inquiry into the allegations of brutality against some detainees.

The inquiry was announced early on Saturday after General Tuzo had made a formal request to Downing Street through the Ministry of Defence. The Stormont Government has agreed to the idea of an inquiry which, the authorities feel, will help to clear the air of what they see as a malicious and largely untrue propaganda campaign conducted against them.

## Critics in the Kremlin

From ADAM RAPHAEL: San Clemente, August 22

Three guards and three convicts, among them George Jackson, one of the Soledad brothers, were killed yesterday and three other guards and one convict wounded in the bloodiest attempted prison escape in California's history.

Jackson who led the mass breakout from the prison's maximum security wing, was shot by rifle fire from a guard tower as he ran from the cell block carrying a 38 revolver.

The other convicts who died, both white trustees, had their throats slit by those attempting to escape. The three murdered guards had also been stabbed and the three other guards were taken to hospital with knife wounds in the neck, throat and back. One convict, identified only as Spain, who ran out of the cell block with Jackson, was also shot and wounded.

## Six dead in Soledad gaol escape attempt

From ADAM RAPHAEL: San Clemente, August 22

"We probably had 50 guns there," said San Quentin's associate warden, Mr. James Park. Mr. Park, who described the violence as "the blackest day in San Quentin's history," said the escape attempt was carefully planned. It was believed, he said, that Jackson used a revolver smuggled from outside to force the guards to unlock the cells in the maximum security wing, where upon they were murdered by the convicts.

"They showed complete contempt for the lives of guards who didn't deserve to die," he added, "and also complete contempt for the lives of other inmates who also didn't deserve to die." Asked what he thought touched off the escape, the warden replied: "This talk of revolution by dilettantes outside the prison does a lot of harm. They aren't here getting killed. It's also the result of this talk of 'killing the pigs'."

## German magnet for the British

By KEITH HARPER

The West German Government is now getting employment inquiries from British workers at the rate of 1,000 a month.

This interest in West Germany has been growing steadily for years. To accommodate it, the British Government is next month introducing an information scheme at the 1,000 employment exchanges throughout the country.

From September 3, leaflets will be available with information about wages, hours of work, accommodation, holidays, and the unions a British worker must contact should he decide to go to West Germany.

Though the drift of British workers to West Germany has been going on for 20 years, this joint initiative by both governments could not have come at a more opportune time, with unemployment in Britain at its highest since the war.

The job situation in West Germany is extremely inviting from the workers' point of view. The country has 750,000 vacancies, 200,000 of which are for skilled jobs. What is more, there are 150,000 vacancies in engineering.

There are 17,000 Britons, including 5,000 women, working there. In 1968, the number of visas granted for work in West Germany was 2,725. Last year, it had risen to 6,276.

The reason for the close cooperation between the two governments has been partly due to the fact that some British workers on arrival in West Germany have complained of bad treatment. By law, all foreign workers must be registered with the police in the area where they live. They are obliged to give particulars of their job, employment guarantees from their employer, and to notify the police of any change of address.

Sometimes, too, it is not easy for workers to get new residence permits should they wish to change their jobs. This is why the British Government has decided to distribute the advisory pamphlets.

## TV, radio—2

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## BELOW: David Driffield where he was rescued



CHEQUERS talks on Ulster inquiry, back page; Leader comment, page 8; Republic's Parliament, page 9

The form of the inquiry has not so far been announced but it is thought possible that some public figure, such as Mr Justice Scarman, who now has a home in Northern Ireland, will be asked to lead it. Political and religious leaders generally have welcomed the news, though a Young Unionist body has predictably described it as "another sell-out."

Until the wave of explosions it might have been hoped that the IRA, too, would have considered the setting up of an inquiry a victory of sorts. But evidently this is not so, and, as the IRA keeps on saying, "the struggle will go on."

Police are investigating allegations of corruption in Godstone Rural Council, Surrey, in dealing with planning applications. The council's establishment committee called in the police "in the interests of the council, the staff, the electorate, and the developers."

An RAF crew had 10 seconds in which to save the life of a badly injured civilian passenger when their helicopter plunged into the sea last night. As water poured into the helicopter, the crew of three pulled the injured man on to an inflated rubber dinghy. The helicopter was taking the man, who was hurt in a fall from a cliff, from Landy to hospital, when engine failure forced it down 10 miles off Bagby Point. All four men were rescued within 15 minutes by another helicopter. The injured man is in hospital at Barnstable.

Rain put hundreds of telephone lines out of action on the Sussex coast yesterday. More than an inch of rain fell in less than an hour, flooding the Hastings-Eastbourne road and the main road from Rye to Folkestone. The downpour brought the county's rainfall for the month to more than three inches.

Search: A Navy minesweeper was sent yesterday to investigate a report by Whitby coastguards that about 30 continental trawlers were breaking an international ban on herring fishing, in force from August 20 to September 30. The trawlers were reported to be about six miles off the Yorkshire coast.

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Rebels in Bolivia oust President

La Paz, August 22

Right-wing rebels of the Bolivian Army today ousted President Juan Torres, who was reported to have been granted asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz.

He fled the Presidential palace as rebel tanks closed in, and loyalist militiamen surrendered after a 16-hour street battle against 4,000 rebel troops. The President had directed 1,500 of his Presidential guard, the last pocket of resistance.

La Paz Radio, taken over by rebels today, said that Colonel Hugo Banzer, named as leader of a military triumvirate, would broadcast later.

Colonel Banzer was declared President in front of a crowd of soldiers outside the Presidential palace. He is 43.

The crucial blow against the Government was dealt by the air force, which changed sides and bombed loyalists in La Paz.

The revolt had begun in Santa Cruz, the main oil-producing centre in the Bolivian lowlands, after 30 people including Colonel Banzer, had been arrested.

Conservative groups had accused President Torres, who seized power in October, of "nationalist demagoguery" and encouraging anarchy among students. Nationalisation of companies, some of them foreign-owned, businessmen, — Reuters.

Symbol of resistance, page 2

## Kapwepwe deserts Kaunda

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, August 22

Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President of Zambia, said today he intended to form a second opposition party. Yesterday he resigned from President Kaunda's Government and the ruling United National Independence Party.

Mr. Kapwepwe, for about 20 years, has been associated with Dr. Kaunda. The results of his resignation will take days, if not weeks, to become clear. Much depends on whether other Ministers are ready to join Mr. Kapwepwe in his new United Progressive Party.

Mr. Kapwepwe called a press conference today to explain his decision and was applauded by about 40 followers also present when the new party was announced.

First reports in the Zambian press suggested the party was being formed on the Copperbelt mainly from disgruntled rank-and-file members of UNIP, in addition to branch officials under Mr. Justin Chimba, a former Cabinet Minister, dismissed this year by Dr. Kaunda.

But recently politicians in Lusaka have been linked with the new party. Dr. Kaunda and others have complained about secret campaigning by Ministers and others in contravention of the President's code of conduct.

Mr. Kapwepwe also spoke of talks which leaders of the new party are to attend "immediately" with the executive of the other Zambian opposition party, the African National Congress of Mr. Harry Nkumbula, which draws its support from South and West Zambia.

An alliance between the Congress and the forces of Mr. Kapwepwe, who belongs to the powerful northern Bemba tribe of the Copperbelt, would make a powerful force. Dr. Kaunda made no immediate comment. But last week he said once the new party was formed he would meet it "more than halfway."

Today, Mr. Kapwepwe said the new party would save Zambia from terrible mistakes. He added: "The whole system of Government is corrupt. We have lost a love of our people and political direction."

"We have killed the UNIP. It may be there in name, but it is no democratic process. It stands empty and stagnant."

He quoted a sad example of the Government's "lack of discipline and irresponsibility" the heavy loss in foreign exchange. "I am sure that all reasonable and clear thinking people would like to see a full stop to these irresponsible activities. We have even forgotten how to grow maize."

Mr. Kapwepwe appealed to followers to refrain from activities that could lead to violence. People of other nationalities should feel safe "because our policy is to respect all human beings."

He said he believed his support was widespread, and added that if other members of the Government were sincere they would resign.

A general election is not due until 1973. But Mr. Kapwepwe said a Government with a fresh mandate was needed and he hoped an election might be held much earlier.

Guerrillas surrender, page 3



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## HOME NEWS

## Golborne community 'councillors' try to oust George Clark

By MALCOLM STUART

Members of the Golborne Neighbourhood Council, elected by the people of Golborne ward in North Kensington, London, last April are attempting to force the resignation of Mr George Clark, the veteran social rights campaigner.

A majority of "councillors" claim that Mr Clark is dominating meetings, wants all his schemes accepted, but will listen to no others.

The council has no official status but it was established with the cooperation of Kensington and Chelsea Council. The borough council said the GNC was an experiment in participation and grassroots democracy for probably the most socially deprived area in London.

Mr Clark, aged 43, once one of the most active GNC campaigners, moved into Golborne six years ago and has founded a group of housing and social rights organisations. He is who led the successful campaign for rehousing families from Arkham Road, Notting Hill, whose crumbling homes were demolished by the new Westway urban motorway.

He did not stand for election to the GNC but offered himself for co-option when one of the original members stood down. He soon became chairman of the planning committee, which has a considerable advisory role to the borough council.

Some GNC members claim that there was an understanding that Mr Clark would act as permanent adviser to the planning committee and would resign his council membership to do so.

One of his critics, Mrs Freda McCall, wife of a publican, said yesterday: "George has a tremendous record of community action but he seems to want to run everything. He won't let us evolve our own ideas."

"He arrives at a meeting

with reams of paper under his arm, gives us no chance to examine his arguments, and just expects us to accept all his proposals. Then he just dismisses everything anyone else puts up."

"He must allow other councillors to think for themselves. We are making headway, but he can't see it. Before the GNC was set up, I could never get any result from the borough council officers. Now we have regular deputations and we can really have the problems we bring examined."

Mr Clark describes the situation as a problem of leadership and said yesterday: "It's bitter, there is no doubt about that. The trouble is that the GNC thinks it should take over everything, including my housing service. I think it is healthy for bodies like this to work from the outside."

"I came in with a fair amount of experience in dealing with public bodies and I suppose I took the lead in a number of matters. Nothing that I think they are looking for prestige in being members of the council. I just wanted to

do things openly and honestly."

A particular split has come over the Department of the Environment's rejection of the borough council's scheme to redevelop a large part of Golborne ward. Mr Clark fought the scheme at the public inquiry on the grounds that many of the 1,400 people affected were furnished tenants and the borough council would give no undertaking to rehouse them.

But the unfurnished tenants, who would have been rehoused, resent the fact that they will not now get new homes.

The GNC functions on a £5,000 a year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Social Services Trust and £2,000 of this goes to pay the salary and expenses of the council's full-time officer, Mr Patrick Smythe.

Now Mr Smythe has written to his councillors that he feels the point has nearly been reached at which the council can no longer function. This would mean the grant being withdrawn.

Mr Clark has promised to make his position clear in a pamphlet he intends to issue later this week.

Apple and pear crop 'smaller'

Supplies of home-grown apples and pears are likely to be 10 per cent down this year, according to the Apple and Pear Development Council.

Latest forecast is that the crop of dessert and cooking apples will be 455,000 tons, compared with 500,000 tons last year. However, this year's crop of Britain's top eating apple, Cox's Orange Pippin, is expected to set records for quality

and quantity. The pear crop, 76,000 tons last year, is expected to be about 65,000 tons.

Development Council secretary, Mr Gerald Seccitt, said at the weekend: "The excellent crop of Cox's has counterweighted to a certain extent the reduction in other apples and pears, and there is still sufficient to meet demand."

"It appears that the quality of fruit this year will be extremely high. There will be good crops of dessert apples. There will be fewer Worcester than in previous years. Culinary apples are considerably down—by 25 per cent—compared with last year."

The high quality of fruit now maturing in the six main growing areas—Kent, Sussex and Hampshire, East Anglia, Wiltshire, the West Midlands, and Devon and Somerset is attributed to the cool weather and ideal blossom conditions for dessert apples.

Mr Seccitt said the recent wet weather would help the apples to grow to a good size.

Title dispute unresolved

The word "union" will not be retained in the title of a body to be formed by merging the National Union of Journalists and the Institute of Journalists—If proposals to be put to a conference in October are adopted. The new organisation would be known as the National Association of Journalists.

At the conference, to be held at Southend, delegates from both bodies will consider rules for the proposed Association. But in a preliminary report to the 22,000 members of the NUJ the negotiators state that the merged body's new name is one of two things on which there is not agreement. The other dispute concerns proposals from the Institute's 2,000-odd members, that would prevent the new body pursuing a 100 per cent membership policy. Members of both bodies have held dual membership since 1966.

Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, and the UCS shop stewards, with whom he discussed a proposal to take over all four yards on a renewed series of meetings and negotiations.

Mr Kelly said he was looking for a clear indication from Mr Smith of how much it would cost to buy the yards. Until a price is fixed, he says, he cannot complete the detailed feasibility study for which Sir John Eden asked last week.

Although Mr Smith estimated the liabilities of UCS at £32.2 million shortly after his appointment as provisional liquidator 10 weeks ago, he has not yet announced the value of the company's assets. It is unlikely that this figure will be made public until the official meeting of creditors in Glasgow on August 31.

It seems increasingly probable that the flurry of activity and consultation last week was based on the Government's

Dockers accept pay deal

By our Correspondent

Five thousand dockers in Liverpool Stadium on Saturday overwhelmingly accepted a new pay and conditions structure to operate from the end of September.

This completes phase two of the Devlin modernisation scheme and introduces three shifts to keep the port working 22 hours a day, cuts out general overtime, retains incentive bonuses and gives increased holiday pay for the three-week period of £8 a week.

New basic pay rates are: day £25, evening (new shift) £29, and night £36. Net pay should average £40. No dockers will be called on more than once in five weeks to work the evening shift, and the new deal has been evolved after months of hard bargaining by the Transport and General Workers' Union leaders and the dock shop stewards.

The acceptance follows a rejection of proposals offered by the employers some months ago, and the union and the shop stewards recommended acceptance of this latest deal as a move in the right direction and one which would benefit not only the dockers but the shipowner.

Production of Aveger cars by Chrysler UK in Coventry will be halted today and tomorrow because of the continuing protest by the 10,000 toolmakers over the employers' decision to end a toolroom pay agreement which had been in force for 30 years.

The demonstrators are banning overtime and refusing to cooperate with management. Production is suffering because much of the maintenance work in plants is done by the toolmakers as overtime.

Car production by Triumph Motors, Coventry, will resume today. The firm last week had 3,000 men laid off for three days because of a work-to-rule by 90 internal transport drivers.

Lourdes cure claimed for dying girl

The Lourdes Medical Bureau is to ask the Pope to declare as a miracle the case of a Scottish girl who was said to be dying of cancer and who recovered a few days after visiting the Lourdes shrine.

The girl, Frances Burns, aged 6, of Dennistoun, Glasgow, was taken to Lourdes three years ago. The bureau's decision has been made after three years of examination with the cooperation of the Sick Children's Hospital at Oakbank, Glasgow.

Two views of a Premier: above, a picture of Mr Heath, in which organ pipes are used as teeth, now on show at Art Spectrum London, an exhibition at Alexandra Palace organised by the Greater London Arts Association. The work was designed by John Lennon, who claims that the organ in the Great Hall at Alexandra Palace reminded him of the Prime Minister. Below: in more conventional pose, Mr Heath, on his yacht Morning Cloud at Ramsgate, enjoying a cup of tea before taking the helm in a charity regatta at the weekend

Rescue man drowns

A man was drowned at South Shields on Saturday when he tried to save a family of bathers who got into difficulties in rough seas. He was Mr Roy Hancock, aged 34, of Churchill Street, Barnard Castle, Durham.

One of the bathers, Mr George Henry Moot, aged 52, of Denton Burz, Newcastle, was kept in hospital for observation. His two sons and their wives were allowed home.

In Cornwall, two men were rescued after spending two hours stuck on a 150-foot cliff. Alexander Napier, aged 23, of Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich, London, and Anthony Brian Phelvin, aged 33, of Banstead Street, Nunhead, London, and another couple were walking across the beach at Pentewan near St Austell when Mr Napier and Mr Phelvin decided to climb the cliff. They became stuck 40 feet up.

They were rescued by the Devonport coastguard cliff rescue team.

Milk service

Twenty supermarkets opened in Edinburgh yesterday to sell milk because of an unofficial strike by delivery boys employed by the St Cuthbert's Cooperative Association which meant no house supplies.

Managers invited to 'workshop'

Guardian Business Services' two-day non-residential workshop on "Statistics for Managers" which teaches managers to use and interpret statistical information with confidence, is being repeated in London on September 13-14.

The wide variety of managers who have benefited from it include: company secretary, general manager, computer manager, technical training officer, higher executive officer, advertisement manager, general sales manager, production control

Storm in a tortoise shell

There were 500,000 pet tortoises in Britain—and regard every one as a creeping killer, was going too far, a veterinary surgeon said yesterday.

He was commenting on recent cases of intestinal infection in children in Harlow, Essex, being traced to the family's pet tortoise. "We must take this into perspective. Tortoises can carry all sorts of fairly nasty diseases, but outbreaks are rare and can be prevented."

The Harlow Medical Officer of Health, Dr Isadore Ash, has given a warning to pet shops about the danger of disease and many shops immediately stopped selling tortoises. Dr Ash said it was not generally known that the tortoise has a habit of eating human food, causing stomach pains, diarrhoea and vomiting in humans.

The principal scientific officer at the Institute for Research in Animal Diseases, Dr A. McDiarmid, agreed with him but added: "There absolutely no need for pet shops to start rubbing about with their tortoises on the head."

Children playing with tortoises ran a very serious risk of catching enteric salmonella infections. "A very basic hygiene can reduce the risk greatly. Like so many other family pets the tortoise could harbour food poisoning organisms, and if the hands are not washed after a child has touched the pet or its butch the child could become sick. But the chances of this happening are very remote indeed."

There were times when McDiarmid went on, when a tortoise was brought back to one particular hospital. "Then he acts very in trying to isolate the bacteria, and indeed, there could be reason for getting people to have bought pets from a batch to have them despatched. But again, that situation is rare. The main thing was to be aware of possible health risks."

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DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD

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From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 6d (2ap). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1/- (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 2p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st

هكذا من النحل



# Ston in a roof of painting tortoise shell till in doubt

By our Art Sales Correspondent

There was a recent (and a bit of a) doubt about the authenticity of a painting of a tortoise shell, which was thought to be by the famous painter, Raphael.

The painting, which is a portrait of a man, was thought to be by the famous painter, Raphael. It was a portrait of a man, and it was thought to be by the famous painter, Raphael.

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Mrs Lynne Warnett, aged 21, of Bath, winner of the "Mother-to-be-of-the-Year" title at a contest organised in London yesterday by a maternity fashions group

## The lasting love of Lloyd George

"Lloyd George: A Diary" by Frances Stevenson, the Dowager Countess of Grosvenor, is published today by Hutchinson (£4.50). The diary, which covers the years 1912 to 1917, is a revealing account of the life of the Prime Minister and his family.

A few of the entries read: March 11, 1915: My people have been trying to separate us. I have been trying to make a promise that I will give up my love, the most precious thing of my life. They do not understand—they will never understand—they do not see that our love is pure and lasting.

March 6, 1920: It certainly is hard lines on the boy to be away from England practically till next July twelve months. D. said he would think about it. Apparently the Prince went to the King and Queen and told them about it, and they were furious that D. had discussed the subject with the Prince before discussing it with them.

March 17, 1927: D. dined at Buckingham Palace last night. His first encounter with the King and Queen as such. He was rather nervous about his reception, after what has happened (the Abdication of Edward VIII) and his championship of Edward, but they were most gracious to him, the King engaging in a long conversation with him.

January 15, 1917: D. returned very fit after weekend, though we had both been very miserable without each other. D. said he would have come for me, only that he felt it would not be quite playing the game with Mrs. G. "She is very tolerant," he said, "considering that she knows everything that is going on. It is not right to try her too far."

One of the features of the diary is the picture it gives of the relations between Lloyd George and King George V. H.M. D. did not agree; she thought H.M. would be wiser not to oppose it. She would never dare to come back here, said H.M. "There you are wrong," replied D. "She would have no friends here," said H.M. D. did not agree; she thought H.M. would be wiser not to oppose it.

Looking for bait in less controversial surroundings: lugworm digging by Swansea Bay. (Picture by Peter Johns)

Freight increases fought

By our Correspondent

The King's Lynn Fishermen's Society and the North Norfolk Fishermen's Society, which has 90 members, said yesterday that they were joining forces to fight British Rail freight increases.

They claimed that the increases ranged from 230 to 700 per cent.

Mr Gerald Watling, the secretary of the King's Lynn society, with 150 members, said: "These increases would mean the collapse of our industry. The new rates are unpayable."

## A tail of woe for store

Harrods, faced with the ban on kangaroo soup because the animals are not killed in abattoirs, has discovered that the brand it sells is marked "Made in Germany."

It has withdrawn the soup from sale and is investigating "it might well come from German kangaroos," a spokesman quipped.

Against going in

The executive council of the National Union of Public Employees yesterday decided to oppose British membership of the Common Market on the terms negotiated.

Murder charge

Lanarkshire police said that two men would appear at Hamilton Sheriff Court today charged with murdering a bank employee.

Musical appreciation

Fifty musicians attending a chamber music course at Keele University, Staffordshire, gave a concert for the public on Saturday—and then carried on playing through the night.

Woman safe

Mrs Esther Turnbull, aged 81, of Newton-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, who is in the habit of looking for driftwood, was found suffering from exposure after a coastal search.

Ageing computer

A computer costing \$1 million installed at the County Hall at Winchester three months ago is to be upgraded for another £30,000 to cope with the work load.

Body found

The body of Mrs Pamela Lesley Holder, aged 36, of Keynsham, Somerset, missing for five days, was found yesterday in an isolated grass-covered gully not far from where her car was found near Whitchurch.

Freight increases fought

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They claimed that the increases ranged from 230 to 700 per cent.

Mr Gerald Watling, the secretary of the King's Lynn society, with 150 members, said: "These increases would mean the collapse of our industry. The new rates are unpayable."

For instance, the charge quoted from Wells in Norfolk to London is £2.80 a cart for shell fish. But mussels sent from that area only fetch £1.25 a cart in the market. Fishermen can't set their own prices. They are tied to market demands. So at the railway's price, it is totally uneconomic to send them."

The King's Lynn society spends £11,000 a year with British Rail and the North Norfolk society upwards of £2,500 for sending mussels, whelks, crabs, shrimps and lug worms to London, the Midlands, and the North and East coasts.

Mr Watling added: "There is no comparable service other than rail for this type of traffic. We cannot send them by road." A protest meeting is being held on August 31.

A BR spokesman said: "There has been traditionally a history of low rates for North Norfolk fishermen which cannot now be justified in the business outlook of a commercial railway."

Looking for bait in less controversial surroundings: lugworm digging by Swansea Bay. (Picture by Peter Johns)

## Act 'wrong' on tax concession, says TUC

By KEITH HARPER

TUC leaders are challenging a concession in the Government's Industrial Relations Act, which they say is "misleading" and amounts to nothing of the kind.

This serious difference of opinion between the TUC and the Government concerns one of the Act's crucial provisions—that which removes all tax concessions from unions which refuse to register under the Act.

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, has been told by Government lawyers that unregistered unions can retain their tax concessions by setting up separate but dependent provident societies to control their provident and charitable funds.

This is the money on which tax relief is now granted. Strike funds have never been exempt from tax.

The TUC, however, has been told by its own lawyers that a friendly society could not be formed by transferring the provident fund of a union into a separate fund. A friendly society would have to be formed by union members and not the union, and this would entail separate contributions.

Congress House concludes that although one or two unions might find the friendly society solution practicable in their particular circumstances, generally it would not provide a satisfactory means of securing tax exemption.

According to the TUC General Council's report to this year's Congress, the Government has been given "a misleading account" of the position, which the TUC finds regrettable. By refusing to register, the unions feel they face new tax liabilities of £5 millions a year.

At the Congress, the TUC will be asking members to pay an extra £192,000 a year to get it out of the red. The last time affiliation fees were increased was in 1967.

In each year from 1968 to 1970 expenditure has exceeded income by £175,000. These deficits have been met out of the reserves, as was the £120,000 cost of mounting the campaign against the Bill.

The TUC's accountants have told Mr Vic Feather that it will have to meet increased costs in the future because of expanding services.

There will also be additional expenditure in the coming year from the projected campaign on pensions and unemployment.

Mr John Stratton, chairman of the Faststock Marketing Company, said that there was no prospect of a beef shortage in the near future.

The statement, referring to a news agency report of the company's annual meeting carried in the Guardian last Thursday, also said:

"The figure quoted (in the report) of £1,741,436 was, in fact, the group profit before tax for the year ended May 1, 1971, compared with £915,007 for the previous year. FMC's turnover for the year was £182,672,000, an increase of some £16 millions over the year before."

The report was also misleading in its reference to the chairmanship of the NFU Development Trust Limited. A statement by the National Farmers' Union Development Company Limited, which appoints annually the chairman of the trust, said that the Development Company and the three farmers' unions considered it appropriate to re-examine the present situation of the trust with a view to widening its objectives.

On this account they had decided to appoint as its successor Mr David Darshire, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales.

Both the unions and I have made it very clear that there was every intention of maintaining the investment held by the trust in FMC Ltd, and no wish to use the trust as a means of interference at any time with the direction of management of FMC Limited."

Here's a promise:

By this time next week, if you haven't cheated, the famous milk diet should have taken you down to a slimmer, fitter weight—up to 7 lbs short of your present poundage.

The milk diet works. Over the last ten years, it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim.

There's nothing extra to buy. The diet (reprinted below) consists only of selected items from your everyday grocery list.

You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and you should drink a pint of milk a day.

And remember, 7 days is by no means the limit. Once you've established yourself on the 7-day milk diet, you can return to it time and time again.

<b>Breakfast*</b>	<b>Nightcap*</b>
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled	1 glass milk, hot or cold
1 slice reduced crispbread	
with butter	
Tea or coffee with milk**	
<b>Midday Meal</b>	<b>Evening Meal</b>
<b>Monday</b>	<b>Monday</b>
Clear soup	Minced beef
Cold meat or cottage cheese	Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Green salad	Stewed fruit** and/or plain yogurt
1 slice reduced crispbread	
with butter	
1 glass milk	
<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>
1 fish finger	Chicken casserole (no potatoes)
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)	1 slice reduced crispbread
1 glass milk	with butter
<b>Wednesday</b>	English cheese (1 in. cube)
Cauliflower with cheese	
1 slice reduced crispbread	
with butter	
1 glass milk	
<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>
1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette	Grilled liver or lean ham
made with 2 eggs	Spinach or cabbage
1 slice reduced crispbread	Apple, pear or orange
with butter	
English cheese (1 in. cube)	
1 glass milk	
<b>Friday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>
Sardines, salmon or prawns	Clear soup
Green salad	Grilled steak
Apple or orange	1 small potato
1 glass milk	Broccoli or cauliflower
<b>Saturday</b>	<b>Friday</b>
Chicken	Beef (or lamb) chop
Green salad or boiled celery	French or runner beans
or endive	1 slice reduced crispbread
Plain yogurt or an apple	with butter
1 glass milk	English cheese (1 in. cube)
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Saturday</b>
Roast beef or lamb	Poached haddock and egg
1 small potato	1 slice reduced crispbread
Brussels sprouts or cabbage	with butter
Fresh fruit salad**	English cheese (1 in. cube)
Real dairy cream	
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>
Roast beef or lamb	Cold meat
1 small potato	Cold meat
Brussels sprouts or cabbage	Peas, fresh or frozen
Fresh fruit salad**	Apple or orange
Real dairy cream	1 glass milk

\*Only 7 days for 7 days.  
\*\*You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener, but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

## Secret of the Jewish souls? Soccer fan fined £102

JOHN ALLEGRO, the scholar of Dead Sea scrolls who claims that Christianity was founded by a mushroom-worshipping cult, today questions the foundations of the Jewish religion. He contends in a new book that the patriarchs of the Jewish race—including Abraham and Moses—were myth figures associated with eating a sacred mushroom, which induced hallucinations.

The Jewish religion was evolved, he says, "to deny their mixed heritage and to consolidate their precarious political position on the basis of a fanciful ancestry and an exclusive religion."

Their God, Yahweh (Jehovah), portrayed as a "pure" anti-sexual deity was, he argues, a form of the Greek God Zeus. Both names mean "the source of all life. The exclusive Judaism was "born in blood and nourished in the agony of despair and loneliness."

The destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in AD 70 and the scattering of Jews has "bred into the Jewish soul a ruthless self-assuredness that has spared neither her own people nor those she has proclaimed her enemies. . . . The barriers that had been erected to safeguard the purity of Judaism have served ever since to provoke the envy, distrust, and even hatred of the gentile world," Mr Allegro writes.

The fanatics among Jews, he says, often acted under the influence of the mushroom drug and saw themselves as "The Chosen Ones."

After Mr Allegro published his book about the origins of Christianity, "The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross," 15 leading academics denounced his theories as "erotic fantasy."

("The Chosen People" John M. Allegro, Hodder and Stoughton, £3.)

Messing about...

Boating is so popular on the Thames that hundreds of private craft are jamming the 45 locks in the upper reaches and disrupting commercial steamers' timetables.

Mr Munn, aged 20, was at the weekend still "extremely ill" in hospital with a stab wound.

Eight soccer supporters will appear in court at Walsall this week after incidents during and after the game between Walsall and Aston Villa on Saturday. Eighty fans were ejected from the grounds.

Four youths will appear in court at Exeter today after a fight between rival supporters at a bus station following the Exeter-Grimsham match on Saturday.

A soccer spectator was fined a total of £102 at Liverpool magistrates' court on Saturday after incidents at the Manchester United-Arsenal match at Anfield on Friday.

Terence Hough (20), labourer, of Talbot Terrace, High Street, Baglit, Flintshire, had pleaded guilty to disorderly behaviour and to assaulting a policeman. He was ordered to pay the fines at the rate of £3 a week.

Mr Harold Ashworth, 51, of Hough the maximum of £2 on a disorderly behaviour charge, said: "That penalty is ridiculous. The sooner that law is changed the better." Dealing with the other charge he told Hough: "Hooliganism is going to be stamped out right at the beginning of the football season."

"Householders and shopkeepers are going to be protected and that is our first and foremost consideration. The football fan who pays his money wants comfort and peace to watch the game."

Mr Ashworth went on: "What drastic measures the clubs are going to take against hooligans like you is their own opinion. But we are taking the strongest possible view and are going to fine you the maximum of £100. If you were of age you would have gone to prison forthwith."

A 15-year-old youth accused of wounding a football spectator was told at Leicester on Saturday he would be remanded in prison instead of a remand home because of the seriousness of the accusation. The youth, whose application for bail was refused, was remanded to Leicester Prison to appear before a juvenile court on Wednesday. He was accused of wounding a Leicester City supporter, Trevor Nunn, last Wednesday with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

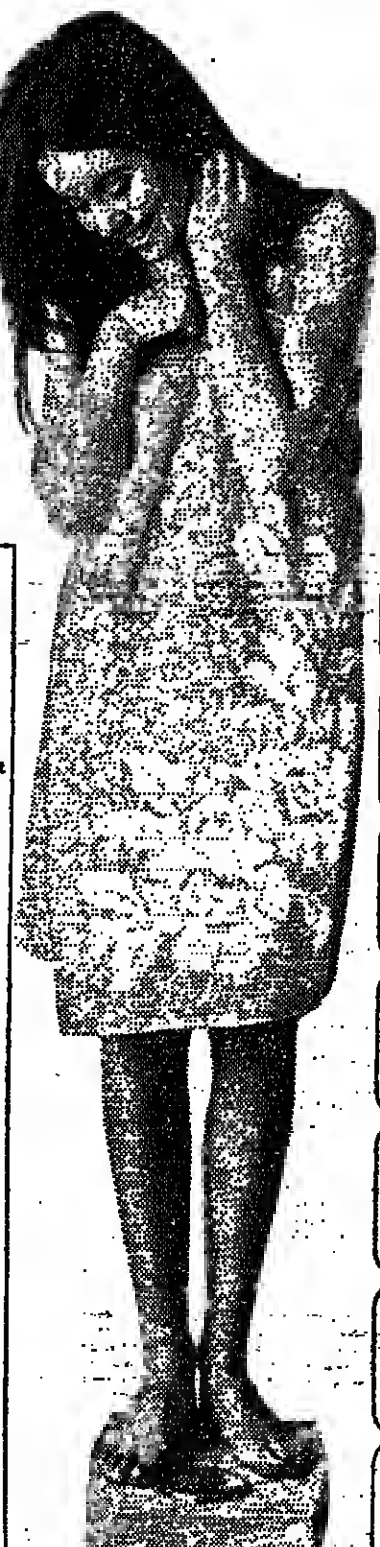
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## ADVICE TO WEIGHT WATCHERS

### Get slim—but stay healthy with the 7-day milk diet



Fill in your weight every day

TODAY	Weight
TOMORROW	Weight
DAY 3	Weight
DAY 4	Weight
DAY 5	Weight
DAY 6	Weight
DAY 7 (Feel better?)	Weight



## Broad paths of inspiration

Edward Greenfield reviews two new complete record cycles of the Mahler symphonies

AT THE END OF this week the Chicago Symphony Orchestra arrives in Vienna for its European tour, the first since it was founded in 1931. As a sign of the times its first engagement is not a concert but recording sessions for the most massive of all symphonies, Mahler's Eighth. "The Symphony of a Thousand." With this recording Georg Solti will complete his cycle of the nine Mahler symphonies for Decca. With the Wiener Singverein, the Vienna State Opera Chorus, the Vienna Boys' Choir and eight soloists (five of them British) the complement will be as one Decca man put it—damned nearly a thousand.

Then only three weeks later in Amsterdam—another sign of the times—what should the Philips Company be recording with Bernard Haitink and the Concertgebouw but this very same work with yet another massive array of choirs and soloists. Haitink too will be rounding off his complete cycle of the symphonies. Whatever Mahlerians may say these days, there is no lack of competition when it comes to making records.

That point is brought home, when this very month two other rival companies, CBS and DGG, having patiently built up their Mahler cycles, now issue them as the most heavyweight of complete sets. CBS has considerably divided the package in to three: three albums of three symphonies each (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 together; Nos. 4, 7, and 8; Nos. 5, 6, and 9, plus "Kindertotenlieder" and a strange disc of "Mahler Remembered"). These are the Bernstein versions, all but No. 8 with the New York Philharmonic, that odd man out with the LSO. Each album of five discs cost £8.49.

DGG have taken a different line by putting all the nine symphonies in their cycle by Kubelik into a single album, 14 records at £22.49 (2730 0331). The first movement of No. 10 is also included, but unfortunately in the wrong edition. In format at least the DGG album has an advantage for though you have to buy the cycle complete instead of in three instalments, the price is substantially cheaper, and the layout on the discs is more convenient. In the Third Symphony for example DGG manages to squeeze the whole of the first movement on to a single side, and in the Eighth the massive setting of the final scene of "Faust" which makes up the concluding part of the symphony, is fitted very comfortably on to two sides merely, against Bernstein's three—an important point, when continuity in Mahler is vital.

Hemmed in by these formidable cycles—Bernstein and Kubelik to hand, Solti and Haitink only months away—where does the Mahlerian record collector stand? Bewildered almost certainly, for quite apart from these comprehensive feasts the individual symphonies are available in more versions than ever before. The First Symphony is represented in the current catalogue by no fewer than 14 rival versions, the Fourth Symphony by 11, and the massive Second and Third Symphonies each have half a dozen versions currently to their credit, even with older contenders—like Bruno Walter's of No. 2—temporarily out of the catalogue.

It is a far cry from the days when Bruno Walter was regarded as the one and only authentic voice in Mahler. Nowadays the avalanche of new versions has snowed over his model example—alas he did not live to complete a cycle of all nine symphonies—but the multiplicity does at least serve to show that no one approach to Mahler is valid. There are still Mahler experts who set themselves up as prophets of interpretative truth, but here to my mind is a composer whose greatness transcends even extreme contrasts of approach. At the one extreme you can have Barbiroll gloriously expansive in the Fifth Symphony (my own desert island favourite for Mahler enjoyment); at the other you have Kubelik crisply urgent through almost every movement of every symphony and for the most part effectively so.

What matters is not so much the haste tempo or even the strict adherence to Mahler's generally meticulous markings, but the emotional dynamism behind the performance. It is not the pattern-making in Mahler that matters



Leonard Bernstein

new to this country, and on balance it is a more refined version than Bernstein's, not just in interpretation but in recording quality too. The very opening is crisper and more exact, and unlike Bernstein Kubelik does not at once relax from the very fast initial tempo, though in both movements he allows wider contrasts than Bernstein in the marked tempo changes. His soloists are finer than Bernstein's (including as they do Fischer-Dieskau) and the massed choruses are rather better drilled. The recording quality is excellent, but like the Bernstein it fails to convey the full scale of sound—no doubt in the interests of clarity. I only hope the Decca engineers in Vienna and the Philips engineers in Amsterdam will achieve something more ample in sound.

Going from Kubelik to Bernstein, one cannot miss the greater flair of the American. Sometimes as in the First Symphony this makes for a heavily emotional approach verging on sentimentality, but as a whole the cycle is a superb achievement, for Bernstein's very quirks of interpretation, his dark humour in the middle symphonies for example, are essentially Mahlerian. They compel one to listen, even when they take a liberty or two with the score.

The only symphony in the cycle new to the catalogue here is No. 4, but that is one of the disappointments, for the recording quality is dated. As a whole the CBS sound for Bernstein does not match the DGG for Kubelik, but with these new transfers few will complain. Bernstein's cycle is undoubtedly the one which demonstrates the greatness of every one of these symphonies.

Seen from the point of view of the gramophone, Mahler's early death was a double tragedy. Elgar, his senior by three years, succeeded in putting on record his own interpretations of all his major orchestral works, where Mahler—often counted the greatest conductor of his age—is represented in recorded form by the oddest of memorabilia—a player-piano roll on which the composer, rather jerkily with a spattering of wrong notes, plays an arrangement of the final movement of the Fourth Symphony. A modern transcription of that player-piano performance is included on the extra disc with the Bernstein cycle, but as an interpretative guide it is of limited value, for I suspect the quirks are the result not so much of Mahler's own intentions as of a faulty mechanism.

Much more illuminating is the memory of Mahler's daughter as recorded on the same disc, when he walked with her, she says, "he would suddenly and unpredictably change his speed for a pace or two. It was almost a nervous complaint. Did he, I wonder, do the same when he was conducting? We shall never know for sure, but such suspicions convince me more than ever that this is music which should be heard in its original track of obedience to every letter in the score, but broad paths of inspiration.

—important as detail must be—but rather the broad span of emotional architecture. A Mahler performance must be involving or it is nothing, and that is just as vital on record as in the concert hall.

Happily both the complete cycles now issued have that involving quality. I suspect that both conductors, Kubelik as well as Bernstein, have found their task made easier, since they themselves are composers as well as interpreters. Kubelik's own music may have little relationship with Mahler's—a fascinating work for strings by him appeared on record last year—but he still understands from inside the dual position which Mahler himself adopted.

His is the opposite of a meditative approach. He is at his most exhilarating in the two lighter symphonies, Nos. 1 and 4, for his fast tempo and sprightly rhythms provide a sharp focus for Mahler's child-heaven visions. That same approach is arguably less apt, but still effective in the darker symphonies. Neurotic tensions are underplayed. As presented by Kubelik this music could never be regarded by anyone as unhealthy, and having emerged from the dark middle symphonies without probing their recesses, Kubelik shows vividly what sunlight shines from the last two symphonies.

This account of the Eighth is entirely

## review



Alun Owen: TV

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## Giants and Ogres

SOMEBODY REMARKED after we had seen this latest example that Alun Owen gives to television these days only those ideas he cannot get on to the stage. It sounds a bit improbable to me, but it emphasised the question raised in my mind by the production itself, of the relative advantages of the two arenas.

"Giants and Ogres" (Granada) could certainly have been performed on the stage. It is essentially a triangular situation in which a rat-race executive returns to see the son he has scarcely known, now a 20-year-old drop-out. Lured to it only by the death of the mother, Sam Dirk wants only to settle the relationship with the son one way or other, and free his mind to marry his girl friend.

The ties of family over years and distance is an old theme in Owen's work, and "Giants and Ogres" updates it: here it is the younger side of the generation gap who is stern and unyielding to the point of sadism, a deliberate destroyer of the older man's relationships, and both the father and the woman who loves him suffer.

Frankly writing the new Osborne one was struck by certain technical similarities: little by way of physical action, few characters, relationships being talked out in well-crafted prose. On a straight comparison of such things, Owen must be said to have "won": all his parts yielded rich opportunities, the sense of people's pasts came through strongly in a way that Osborne's did not. And the whole thing gained interestingly from a tension between words and performance: directed by Christopher Morahan, the trio of Lee Montague, Ann Bell, and Christopher Neame, with a nice cameo as an unscrupulous PR man by Clifford Parry, gave a set of extraordinarily low-key performances while the words carried the passion. Lee Montague, in particular, was quite capable of being played as an archetypal hater of American executive, but gained from the cool treatment.

## I'm only here for the play

Steve Morrison reports on lunch-time theatre in Edinburgh

THE ONLY lunch-time theatre outside London is now six months old. A spin-off from the Edinburgh Festival of initial criticism from Scotland's cultural establishment it's quite well and living in Edinburgh, and all ready for its first festival season. But as usual with such Scottish developments, in this case it was started by a foreigner, in this case an Englishman, John Cumming, an actor and Bradford. He's a brash, noisy actor called Phil Emmanuel. After some success with Bradford Theatre Group performing at lunch-time on the last Edinburgh Festival, he teamed up with an Edinburgh student, John Cumming, who suggested a name for the new venture, "The Other Pool Synod Hall".

The other what? Quite. The name derived from a demolished clutch of Edinburgh cinema, now remembered by one of the present theatre's patrons. So it evolved to "The Other Lunch-hour Theatre Club." It lives in a four-storey building rented for £20 a week. Three minutes from Princes Street, it's right in the centre of Edinburgh's busiest restaurant area — a restaurant called "The Pool Synod Hall". The theatre is not a restaurant but it does serve food.

There is a difference. If an office worker sees Phil Emmanuel in chef's hat working on the theatre steps, he might ask "What do you get?" to which Phil would reply, "Oven sandwiches, soup, coffee," and that's not good enough. "Nah, I want a three-course meal," and he will drift back through the door of the Chinese restaurant downstairs.

There is a table or two in the theatre's window front, and for the restaurant facilities, Phil thinks should have been a restaurant first, or a pub, like the King's Head in Inverleith. John Cumming isn't so sure. He points to the extra space they've got, being on their own, so he can run late-night pop and jazz. Phil doesn't like the multi-media Arts Lab idea. He thinks it confuses the image.

Another image soon seen to be imaginary is the idea of Edinburgh as the cultural province of the "Athens of the North." The Pool still only shares Edinburgh's clique of theatregoers with the Traverse and the Lyceum. Out of an average audience of 25, the minuscule number more than five. Yet whilst not fulfilling early hopes of converting masses of typists, this percentage is not to be sneered at. You'd be hard put to find a manager in the Traverse unless he's the local policeman: the Lyceum's proletariat wear uniforms or sell ice-creams.

If the restaurant serves no meal, what of the plays? Before he named, Phil claimed the theatre would provide a new outlet for Scottish writers, and this it has, although there's nothing particularly Scottish about their material. Again the fare was to be "entertaining." "Experiment" was

It is this important element in the play's success that makes one wonder whether the Osborne might not play more effectively on the box. It's that you can't play this restrained style on the stage—the Pinter production of "Exiles" showed that—but it comes more easily and can be reinforced with television techniques. Alun Owen's seemed to me a good play, but it still gained from the medium.

ALBERT HALL

Hugo Cole

## Early Music

THREE CONCERTS in one at the Albert Hall with separate groups of musicians for early music from the Spanish Court: motets by Josquin des Prés; and finally four Monteverdi motets with Bach's Fourth Brandenburg tacked on at the end for the strong enough to stay the course. But the Bach were first from performance, and largely unfamiliar. I suppose, to most of the audience as to perhaps regular Radio 3 listeners tune in to the whole 11-hour daily session including everything from Praetorius to Stockhausen. Have new standards of endurance.

Standards of performance were very high, far higher than in the old days when one group of general practitioners took on the complete repertoire, and when whole orchestras of amateurs were slowly through Brandenburg. The group was an entertainment of the lightest and most diverting sort, plenty of amusing items, not so unlike those in favour at early Pinter. The Monteverdi's Bourne on the Dulciana, true descendant of the old cornet and bassoon solos, the drinking songs and frottoles beautifully sung by Jim Bowman and Martyn Hill are entertaining in very much the way that Pinter or Victorian catches are entertaining. The alternation of love songs, religious songs and rowdy pieces was most successfully presented by the Early Music Consort very much in the twentieth-century manner. Perhaps nothing is possible today and in the Albert Hall where surprisingly, the quiet and dignified atmosphere was broken by vigorous Praetorius Volte played on violins sounded rather ridiculous in a huge space, while the full band sounds satisfyingly raucous and generous in smaller halls, here sounding casual assembly of instruments which seemed to be jelled to form a convincing whole.

The 16 Cantores in Ecclesia Michael Howard gave us ample voice and great clarity in individual parts in the Josquin des Prés group. Ave Maria, the second of a series of songs, was sung by Sancte Spiritus, noble music, but easy to listen to in long stanzas with so few variations of tempo, and mood. This the only will no doubt deny, but from the view (say) of the Monteverdi and his music as relatively unapproachable in these times, even if the performances. Monteverdi (who I over the radio) was for me the poster of the evening—for variety, dramatic instinct, and for his handsomely (just as likely to be himself—in a setting of the "Beatus Vir" as in a drinking song, that few earlier or later can approach). I have heard the music performed with more finesse but it were, all the same, incisive performances, given by the Martindale Choir and the London Bach Orchestra which the music both danced and sang.

TONY PALMER ordered a Crazy beefsteak, then stared suspiciously round the Polish restaurant in Heath Street in search of any Hampstead intellectual. The Abwehr-grey eyes fell on a group and it happened that shortly afterwards they got up and left. He looked pleased.

He was saying how he'd fallen out with the BBC in 1969 over his weekly aris programme, "How It Is": "they felt that the demands I made on the system were greater than the system could bear—no, not a question of cost, but of cultural pattern. To them pop music is 'low' culture, and classical music is 'high' culture. And this led to a series of shouting matches. What sort of things had they shouted about? 'Well, 'How It Is' was mainly a programme on youth culture, and yet they threatened to veto it if Richard Neville and people like him continued to take part in it. It was getting a larger audience than 'Omnihus', but the BBC didn't allow young people to have their say. And since it's come off there's been nothing for young people at all. We pay lip service to the young, but in fact are deaf to their demands."

On Saturday his 288-page book on the "OZ" case appears. "The Trials of OZ" (Blood and Briggs, 60p). It comes out only a month after the trial itself ended, hitting the bookstalls and newsagents by direct delivery just in time for the bank holiday crowds. It is partly the transcript of the trial recorded by the defence in court, partly his own impression of how and why the words were said. There are 17 illustrations by Felix Topolski, who was one of the defence witnesses.

"It was the longest obscenity trial in history, but more importantly it was actually the worst reported. I'd never sat in the courts before, and it became obvious with increasing fascination that there was a total difference between what one read in the newspapers, and what actually happened. Because of the various legal problems, what you actually saw in the papers was so sort of 'straight', and without colour, and ordinary, that it somehow gave you no impression of what was going on."

The first printing is well over 50,000: an average figure for the first printing of most hard-back books is 4,000. It's his second book. "Born Under a Bad Sign" all about pop music, appeared last year. Two more books are on the way.

self, which are spat out nonchalantly but accurately like orange-pips, and the general effect is often that of a vitamin-fused Woody Allen.

"I look upon myself totally as a hack. My film-making and writing are completely functional. I'm simply there as an intermediary to transmit the excitement I feel about certain things, like pop music, and to try and shake the suburbs out of their cultural and social complacency. After all, I suppose that is my background—lower middle class. And you don't get any more boring than that."

He joined the BBC in 1965 as a general trainee, straight down from Cambridge, where he read Moral Sciences. He worked with Ken Russell on "Isadora," eventually taking off on his own account. He and Russell in-

augurated "Omnihus" in 1968. Russell with the Rosetti film, and Palmer with his instantaneously notorious Beatles film "All My Loving." He made four films for "Omnihus," a further four for the BBC, and has altogether completed 20 full-length documentary films. His most recent is "Bernstein Conducts Mahler," for West German TV.

His journalism has been voluminous. "I suppose I've given out 150,000 words a year for the last four years," he says, "getting on for three quarters of a million so far—what a terrible waste... Totally functional..." He has made enough out of his films and his writing to invest in a classy, ocean-going house in Leadhock Square, where his neighbours will be Ken Russell and Roy Jenkins.

He was the first person to write a

## EIGHT-DAY WONDER

Tony Palmer's book on the OZ trial comes out this weekend. Michael Behr reports on how it came to be written



Tony Palmer

"I went to the trial for the first couple of days, before I'd thought of writing a book. I was a friend of Richard's. I'd known him since he came to England, and I felt I simply had to support him."

"The Trials of OZ" runs to more than 120,000 words, and he wrote it in eight days. He said that he now felt drained and charred and burnt-out after having poured out all that verbiage. "I finished the book at tea-time on Sunday, August 1. I really felt I had to get finished by tea-time, because I wanted to go for a walk before the sun went down. So I really had to churn it out. That day I wrote 10,000 words — 20 sheets of foolscap paper, 500 words to the page. Handwritten. I can't type. I can write 1,000 words an hour if I'm really steaming. It was in fact easy to write—just straight reporting. The actual transcript of the trial runs to 2,800 foolscap pages; it was done by a team."

All the profits of the book are going towards "OZ," no one's making any money out of it at all. In fact, for me it's a total dead loss: I sat in that court room for six weeks without earning a penny. I should think about a third of the book is taken from the transcript. But as you know, there is a difference between what is said and the actual impression it makes. In a way the book is like a thriller—it has its extremely exciting moments, as well as those that just move the story along. It's often said that the worst director in the world can't go wrong with a court room drama. And in a way the whole thing does read like a work of fiction. Much of it simply has to be read to be believed."



## Elisabeth Dunn and Diana Pollock report on the continuing growth of discount houses

"SIR—MY GROCER is neither fool, knave, nor profiteer and has served me faithfully for two decades. I now find that a garish establishment opposite is selling my particular tea at 5d less per quarter and I am tempted to 'rat' across the road. Taking the long view, however, I think I will change my tea and stick to my grocer. There is something vaguely sinister and un-English about this cut-price racket—Yours etc. J. Towers."

Thus a letter to the Guardian in July 1962 at a time when retail price maintenance still existed and discounting on its present scale was plain illegal. Today, J. Towers is probably in the minority—even if he wasn't at the time.

The current, positively sonic boom in discount trading is the direct result of Edward Heath's campaign to abolish resale price maintenance in 1964 when he was President of the Board of Trade. This was one of his early appearances in the role of the housewife's friend and a good deal more successful than some of his more recent performances. Indeed, the abolition of RPM has produced a situation where it is either madness, idleness or snobbery to pay the list price for pretty well anything except books or Andrews Liver Salts. (Publishers and the manufacturers of "certain medicaments" are allowed to maintain their resale prices because it is thought to be in the interests of the consumer.)

It is a debatable point as to whether the abolition of RPM led to the growth of discount houses or vice versa. During the early sixties there were companies who, in the interests of lower profit margins but more trade, cut their retail prices and brought on severe apoplexy in manufacturers' board rooms.

Keddie's Super-Save (Warwick Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex) was one of these companies. Keddie's is, to all intents and purposes, a straightforward department store but it operates on profit margins of around 25 per cent—10 per cent below most department stores. What it loses on margins it gains in volume of sales—standard discount trading practice.

Keddie's was cutting its prices while RPM was still in operation and received 60 solicitor's letters and several court injunctions restraining it from selling certain lines cheap. It had to stop selling Thermos flasks, for instance. Tesco found itself in much the same position over Kayser Bonnor stockings. The U-Save Self-Service Discount Department Store (heaven help us) of Harro-



## CHECKOUT

gate evolved an ingenious part-exchange scheme whereby customers received 25 for an old toothbrush which got it nicely round RPM. Keddie's says that even today it finds a lot of manufacturers who are either positively hostile to the idea of discount trading or at least mildly in favour of RPM.

In a lot of ways discount shops have made life a lot more complicated for the average consumer. It has introduced the irritation of buying something to find it three days later in another shop at two-thirds of the price you paid for it. (Six years ago, the Consumers' Association found 77 per cent of the general public were in favour of RPM for this very reason.) But equally there is the satisfaction of paying only two-thirds of the manufacturer's recommended price which produces much the same glow as winning a haggle with the income tax inspector.

Discount buying is not the exclusive business it was once thought to be. Just as charter flying is no longer the preserve of sometimes doubtful club activities. Anyone can buy goods at a discount providing he knows where to go. There are, of course, special discount arrangements run by some stores—like The Jewel House (Hartford Garden, London, WC1) which offers a 40 per cent discount to an odd assortment of sections of the community including trade unionists, students, doctors and members of the armed services.

There are still special concessions made to club members; discounts are also available through individual company and trade union schemes as well as at shops and warehouses which are open to anyone who cares to go along.

Broadly, discount operations work because manufacturers are asked to supply goods in large quantities and at reduced wholesale prices. They are the same goods as they would supply to any normal retail outlet. The discount trader then depends on fast sales with a minimum amount of fuss—that is, excluding sales staff, elegant premises and anything that could be termed an overhead.

It may mean, as the National Chamber of Trade points out, that the consumer is having to make sacrifices to cheapness in the way of service either on the discount premises or later when it comes to the installation of consumer durables. It is a conclusion that some discount traders themselves naturally refute—often with the support of their customers.

Curry's (head office: Uxbridge Road, London W5), with over 400 shops is probably one of the most familiar discount operations, born in a bicycle shed in Leicester in 1884. It sells mostly branded radio and television (brown goods) and domestic electrical appliances (white goods). It does have its own brand of refrigerators and home freezers manufactured for the company in Italy.

Curry's point out that a lot of the hard selling is done for them by the manufacturer's own advertising which happily cuts the store's expenditure. A man from the National Chamber of Trade who is heavily in favour of the corner shop and the personal touch said that discount traders are spoiling things for everybody else. Only the other day, he said, he heard of a customer who went into a shop to inquire about a lawnmower. He took down all the details, said he'd made his decision and was going straight off to his local discount store to buy the thing: "Discount trading just encourages this kind of dishonesty," he said.

But nobody could blame any customer for going to a discount store for, say, a GEC 19in. colour television which is listed at £220.75 when he can buy it for £189 (Curry's price). But, he may ask himself, what kind of guarantees and services are attached to this transaction? There is the maker's guarantee which holds for all discount goods, but the Consumers' Association and other militant groups have been pouring scorn on these for some time on the grounds that anyone who signs a maker's guarantee may be signing away most of his legal rights.

Curry's runs its own service company which, it claims, is often better than independent servicing outfits, though Checkout has been unable to verify the claim. Curry's—not altogether unexpectedly—is trying to educate consumers to the idea that maintenance must be allowed for on domestic appliances like it is on motor cars.

## I can get it for you wholesale

Curry's offers hire purchase—though that in itself might seem to knock out the benefits of the initial discount. They also say they buy enough spares to see it through its life expectancy, though nobody at Curry's could actually estimate how long life might be expected to last.

Trident Cash and Carry (22 branches nationally, addresses available from Television House, Preston New Road, Blackpool FY4 3QY) operates on the classic discount system of minimum extras for maximum sales. They sell only electrical equipment from warehouses alongside their own factories and they provide extensive parking areas because they really prefer customers to take their purchases with them. The warehouses themselves are little more than self-service stores with a girl at the cash desk. The company does have a pool of engineers who double up as services for television's rental operation and Trident's retail customers.

Trident says that its overheads are 10 per cent less than Curry's and a comparison of the discounts seems to reflect this. Examples of black and white TV prices are: Bush 20-inch No. 1918: list £76.95, Trident £50.65, Curry's, £66. Bush 24-inch, No. 1938: list £86.50, Trident £58.38, Curry's £76. The Bush TR130 transistor radio is: list £18.95, Trident £13.34, Curry's £12.20.

Trident does not do hire purchase, will take cheques (no Barclaycards because each card payment adds 1½ per cent) but most people prefer to pay cash anyway. Almost all discount houses will make arrangements for delivery or for which, of course, they take a charge.

Woolworth's runs its own subsidiary discount operation, Woolco, which seems to be a true interpretation of

discount selling as it is known in America. They so far have only three branches—Bournemouth, Thornaby-on-Tees and Oadby, Leicestershire. You can get one-third off the price of motor tyres and two years to pay.

Tesco, too, runs a chain of discount stores separate from its food markets, selling furniture and household goods. Most of the merchandise works out at around 20 per cent below list price though you can get Pyrex and Vynura for half price.

There is also, of course, the Houndsditch Warehouse Company Ltd (Houndsditch, London, E1), a subsidiary of Great Universal Stores which has been in business for 40 years. It operates like an enormous department store on a card-holding basis and while they like to know "who their customers are," the qualifications for getting a card cover a pretty wide range. Houndsditch does not like to think of itself as a discount operation—more of a department store offering a wide range of goods (true) at competitive prices. Their customers tend to regard shopping at the warehouse as a serious business rather than a laconic bit of window-shopping and in fact there is a rule which says that purchases must total over £1. It is not all that uncommon for customers to spend £1,500 to £2,000 in one go—and all sales are based on cash. There is a personal loan plan handled by an outside finance house.

But perhaps the real—if less obtrusive—killings are to be made through discount clubs which run along the same lines as the Diners Club in that you can go to selected stores, restaurants or whatever, present a card and get a discount on anything you buy there. They are the hangover from RPM days when almost the only way to get a discount legally was through a club.

As a rule there is an annual subscription—anything between £2 and £6 or thereabouts. Depending on how much you use it, the subscription probably pays for itself within a few months and club membership can open

up a whole new style of living. Through Gainers Club (22 Woodstock Street, London W1) for instance, you can not only buy groceries and petrol at a discount but take a sauna bath and have your poodle clipped on the cheap at the same time.

The Fichel Club (185 Piccadilly, London W1) costs £2 a year (£1 to AA members) and offers discount on travel and accommodation in Europe provided everything is booked through the club. For the times when you are not travelling you can get 10 per cent off riding lessons and 12½ per cent off a modelling course.

There is also the Country Gentleman's Association Ltd. (Leitchworth, Herts) which was formed in 1893 to advise on squires' problems and somehow got deflected into discount mail order over the years. The catalogue lists most of the usual consumer durables as well as the less durable lines like wines and spirits. The Country Gentlemen also run a discount card scheme.

Finally there are the schemes run by individual companies and trades unions which are open to all employees or paid up members. The Transport and General Workers' Union can supply its members with furniture at 25 per cent off carpets at upwards of 33 per cent off and paints at a reduction of 40 per cent. The National and Local Government Officers Association has a scheme which offers the usual goods plus the services of opticians, decorators and language schools at a discount. The Civil Service Motoring Association offers its members discounts on most car-orientated goods and lists a lot of household items into the bargain.

ICI, Burmah-Castrol, Boots, Shell, Ford Motors and B&M (to name but a few) all run staff discount schemes with varying degrees of range but there does seem to be a slight breakdown in communications in that probably not all their employees are aware of the benefits available to them.

And while you are raising the money to pay for all these bargains, it may be as well to remember that if you borrow from the bank you are paying a diminishing rate of interest as the debt is repaid. If you buy on hire purchase you pay full rate of interest, throughout the repayment period.

In the end, of course, given a high risk element, the most competitive discount of all tends to be the stuff that fell off the back of a lorry. After all, the suppliers have a strongly vested interest in fast turnover.



## Letter

### Meter matter

CHECKOUT'S COMMENTS on meter readings last week brought a number of cries of pain from readers. Mr Robert Dimmock of London SW 6 says that for the first two quarters after he moved to his present home his electricity consumption was about 1,000 kw. The third quarter the estimated reading was 1,000 kw. 10 June the meter reader was astonished to find it registering 6,000 kw. Since December and himself suggested a meter test. Mr Dimmock thereupon telephoned the LEB who sent another meter reader who not unnaturally found that the meter reading agreed with the previous one, and the LEB asked him to pay up. Mr Dimmock protested to the LEB and received an acknowledgment card—but an engineer called while he was on holiday, so he awaits developments.

Miss J. Silva, of London SW 15 is out from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day, but leaves a key with the caretaker. She was informed by the South-West London Accounting Centre (a) that the board discontinued the practice of leaving cards for consumers to fill in "as this was costing upwards of £80,000 a year and was considered detrimental to the majority of consumers whose meters are read each quarter" (b) "The telephone lines to this office are extremely busy but if you would like to try and telephone the reading from time to time this could perhaps be incorporated in your account" (c) "The meter readers have to return a high percentage of readings under a productivity agreement and this does not enable them to go to other than the place where the meter is situated each quarter. It has been found that caretakers can be quite elusive persons and this would perhaps mean that the man has to spend more time than he can spare hunting him down."

Not surprisingly, Miss Silva has pointed out that the only alternative to leaving her a card to fill in seems to be to assess her readings for the next 20 years, when she is due to retire. Mr. C. Girling of Felixstowe's little problem is the most noteworthy. The house was built a year ago with outside meters. Nevertheless, the gas man leaves the usual "meter reader" card, and the first sign that an electricity meter reader has called is an estimated reading!

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The impression there is that Thatcher's use of Section 68, in Surrey is bound to give in Conservative areas, the following use of Section 13 on school closures to knock a hole in the Barnett comprehensive plan. Perhaps the Education Secretary failed to appreciate the steps which her predecessors had succeeded in getting the middle classes hooked on State education, and the State goes onwards. Because if she is going to use the prescriptive parts of the 1944 Act to disrupt the plans of Conservative Councils, she is bound to do so; not just illogical, but politically untenable.

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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IN THE EARLY hours of Friday morning Signor Ferrarini-Addadi, the Italian Finance Minister, who is chairman of the Common Market Council of Ministers when they are considering finance, called a press conference. For 35 minutes he told the bleary-eyed journalists in Brussels that the meeting had just broken up in disagreement which had been an historical achievement for the Community.

They were bleary-eyed, but still polite: had they understood him correctly? They had. Did he then really mean what he said, or was this an attempt to put a good face on things? He meant it, he assured them.

As can be seen from the reports that have appeared since then no one believed him; yet I am going to try. He can hardly have meant to suggest that the disagreement itself is a historic achievement—it is hardly the first time they have managed that. I think he was trying to say that the agreement to meet again in three weeks and to try to consider the crisis comprehensively was a historic step for the community.

If they do try, as I believe they will, to propose something like a comprehensive solution, it will be the first time that the Community have tried to play a leading role in the world outside. Even though no one can expect them to achieve an easy success, the attempt itself can properly be called a historic achievement.

To pile impossibility on impossibility, I would suggest that not only was Signor Ferrarini-Addadi right but that the disagreement itself was a useful achievement. What would not have been useful on any but a short view would have been to agree on the compromise proposal put up by Professor Schiller of West Germany and supported by five of the Six.

The Schiller proposal was that there should be a joint float by all the Common Market countries—and the hope was that Britain would join in—against the dollar. There was a common formula from the Benelux countries to ensure that the exchange rate between the countries taking part would be in line. The trouble with this proposal is that it would have worked.

All the experience we have had since the war shows us that monetary problems are so difficult that the world is always happy to carry on with any system that works. Ever since 1964, when the central banks agreed to create "swap credit" so that we could pretend that countries which were in heavy deficit still had reserves of gold and foreign currency, we have stumbled from one makeshift to the next. A European float would have been just such another makeshift; the French are not simply being obstinate when they argue that a device of this kind, which enabled us to bump along for another few years, is the best way of ensuring that we do not even attempt to solve the real problem.

It is not easy to feel sympathy with the French. They are uncooperative; they practise lunatic technical systems themselves, and they go on about gold in a way which makes everyone else feel contemptuous. Yet they have arguments that ought to be taken seriously.

It is not only the French, for a start, who have a respect for gold. Sir Leslie O'Brien, the Governor of the Bank of England, argued not long ago that the critics of gold were speaking, as it were, out of

embarrassment; the trouble was that its merits were making all our other reserve assets look shabby. One might add that they are, in effect, trying to enforce Gresham's law internationally, and ensure that the bad money drives the good out of circulation. The trouble with gold, as Sir Leslie said, is that no other asset will compare with it; and we need one that will.

The central French argument is that no national currency can fill this rôle, that that which is used as a substitute for gold has caused much of the present trouble. There is a great deal of truth in this.

Even by definition, the system

is illogical. We need reserves so that countries can carry on through short periods of financial deficit. Yet if our reserves consist of national currencies, the supply of reserves depends entirely on the countries issuing those currencies being constantly in deficit. If the United States were not in deficit, the rest of the world would not have its present dollar reserves, and now that we are in surplus in Britain, the world's reserves of sterling are rapidly vanishing.

So it is perfectly logical, and indeed inescapable, to say that we cannot discuss a crisis which has arisen because of the US deficit without discussing what we should use in place of the dollar as international currency. Otherwise we are in a complete dilemma: if we do, through parity adjustments or any other device, solve the problem of the US balance of payments, we would immediately have a problem of declining world liquidity.

Of course, we have already faced this dilemma. The recent creation of Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund was designed to meet the problem of a United States balance of payments surplus. In SDRs we have the prototype of an international money which will threaten the rôle not only of the dollar but of the gold which French Governments and peasants so love to hoard.

The idea of an international money issued by some form of international bank has been around for a long time. It was



Professor Karl Schiller

first practically proposed by Lord Keynes in 1944, and has subsequently been revived several times. Last week, its main proponents were the Italians, who seem to have taken the most statesman-like view of the problem altogether. But the existence of such a money solves only part of the problem.

Another part—and to judge from much of the comment last week one might have thought it the whole of the problem—is that of exchange rates of currencies. The events of last week seem to show that here too we need an international solution.

Tradition has it that a country's exchange rate is entirely its own business. Yet the Bratton Woods Agreement and the International Monetary Fund which was founded on it were created to ensure that countries do not use exchange rate policy as a game of international hegemony-neighbour.

The idea was that by laying down rules under which it was very difficult to change exchange rates, this would be prevented.

That is all very well as long as the exchange rates are as realistic as the Japanese, have been ably demonstrating, if you have an undervalued currency like the yen, there is no more effective way of playing beggar-my-neighbour than to go to the rules of the International Monetary Fund. A great deal of the reason for the crisis is the refusal of the Japanese to bow to international pressure

and adjust the value of their currency.

It is not at all clear to me that the proposals for easier parity adjustment which are now so fashionable will solve the problem. Easy parity adjustment will simply mean that every country will be able to join in the game, whether its currency is undervalued or not. There appears at the moment to be a danger of a world-wide recession—I will return to the reasons for this in a moment—and it is in such a recession that governments would have the strongest temptation to try to devalue their own currencies in a competitive way.

Nor is it at all clear that

## The real nature of the crisis

By ANTHONY HARRIS

generally floating currencies would be any better. None of the countries which are now allowing their parties to float pretend that they are leaving the whole question to market forces. In any currency market, the dominant leader is the national central bank and exactly the same dangers will exist. Even where central banks are legally independent, they naturally pursue national interests.

So if we are discussing a comprehensive solution to the currency crisis, we are discussing some very big problems indeed. The least of these is to create an international money, since it already exists. A much bigger one is to devise some programming for converting international holdings of sterling and dollars into this currency. Essentially this is a problem of persuading the Americans to acknowledge their debts. Ever since the Basic agreement covering the value of sterling balances, we have acknowledged ours.

But finally there is the problem of the enormous sum of dollars now in private hands outside the United States—the so-called eurodollar pool. Without going into the technicalities, I want to suggest that this represents in some ways the heart of the whole problem.

The existence of a large supply of foreign-held dollars, not only as national reserves but as international currency, has made international capital more mobile than the most enthusiastic market economist ever imagined it would be. This pool is one into which any creditworthy borrower can dip, and

everything from Norwegian oil tankers to textile mills in Korea are financed in this way. It is a system which suits the Americans very well, since these foreign borrowers pay the interest on debts which might otherwise be a burden on the US economy. And it is also a system which suits the developing countries very well. Finally, it is very difficult to control a market which can be set up anywhere that two bankers can telephone one another.

Yet the results have not been altogether helpful. If the Americans now have a persistent and seemingly insoluble balance of payments problem, it is partly because dollar finance is now available all over the world to install American techniques in any country, however poor. As long as tariff and transport costs do not cancel out the benefit, the poor workers of Asia can now compete on equal technical terms with the very rich ones of the United States.

It is by no means clear to me that we have a better understanding of the problems which this kind of mobility can create. Certainly it can cause unemployment in advanced countries, and do damage there to the level of world consumer demand, of proportion to the good it does in bringing employment to the poor and overpopulated ones.

Above all, if this painful kind of change is pushed too far, it is liable to provoke just the kind of protectionism and isolationism we are now seeing in the United States. I think that we are to resume an orderly development in the world economy, we are going to have to find some way of controlling international capital flows as well as international exchange rates and the supply of international money.

AN EXTRAORDINARY degree of flexibility in an important area of financial life is causing some raised eyebrows in the City. The concern is over the financial adjustments, sometimes of considerable significance, which a number of companies make to their reserves frequently without giving the transactions the prominence they merit.

Most companies build up their reserves from retained trading profits and capital gains—realised or unrealised. The term "reserves" means what it says: they are funds retained in the company to provide adequate operating capital and to meet any unforeseeable expenditure.

Any adjustments to reserves are usually tucked away in a note to which most shareholders would not attach much importance.

There are three major areas where such reserve adjustments are tending to obscure what is going on in the company. First, adjustments to reserves can eliminate any reference to the true cost of acquiring a company after a successful takeover bid.

Secondly, so-called "extraordinary" or "exceptional" items often are charged against reserves, rather than a deduction from the reported profit for the year. And thirdly, reserves are sometimes used by insurance companies to make up shortfalls in claims provisions.

What companies are doing does not break any rules. Indeed, it is frequently regarded by accountants themselves as reasonable practice. But clearly all three matters cast serious doubts on the present form of published accounts.

Accountants themselves are already in the middle of a heated debate on the proper way of accounting for takeovers, while the profession is about to publish a statement on the treatment of extraordinary

## A profit underwritten with Reinsurance Corporation

LAST YEAR Reinsurance Corporation sold the lease on its head office for £1.6 million—a capital profit of £1.1 million—after providing a taxation on the gain. Yet today the shares stand at just 58p to capitalise the whole group at a mere £11 million. On historic figures the shares return a yield of 4.3 per cent on the dividend (nearly a point up on the average) and are on an equivalent price earnings ratio of 10—and profits are going up this year.

The reason for this market anomaly seems to lie in the antiquated company law which allows insurance firms to maintain hidden reserves in similar manner to the banks.

Thus when the last accounts of Reinsurance were published the profit had disappeared into these hidden reserves. In fact the whole presentation of the accounts put the trading picture in a very conservative light—a pleasant enough change from the flattering interpretations too many managements now days seek to put on their trading results to be sure. But it is just as misleading to many investors in that it hides the real attractions of the shares.

Ever without the benefits

figures from the published net after tax profits of £173,000—which in itself provided 2.3 times cover for the 10 per cent dividend.

Investment income last year was £331,000 and the stated underwriting profit was £183,000. Management expenses and taxation would cost £420,000, but this would still suggest nearly £400,000 as a realistic profit figure. This certainly underlines the intrinsic strength of the group's income position and aptly demonstrates the conservatism of the published accounts.

Still, the dividend is likely to continue being based on the profits which the directors choose to show so their method must be the one I must follow for the projections. Even these are cheerful enough. The management predicts that the proceeds of the head office sale will provide a hefty surplus over the increased rent that the group has to pay for its new offices in Bankside House.

Chairman Mr Quinton Hoare enlarges on this by saying that the increase should be larger than last year's £49,000 investment.

GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

that the extra cash from the office sale must bring profits should be better, in the absence of any unexpected insurance disasters. Underwriting improved last year, after stagnating for a period of years. Reinsurance Corporation showed a proportional profit of £187,000 for its fire and accident and general account, but, as far as investors were concerned, spoiled the effect by transferring back £223,000 below the line to this account, to boost its reserves against the unexpected.

Even so the underlying upward trend in profits was indicative of the success of a more selective approach to underwriting risks—a trend which is expected to show through with even more force this year, and really lead to a profits breakthrough in 1972.

In fact taking the underwriting profit and ignoring the transfers to reserves would leave us with entirely different

ment increase income rise. This implies a minimum investment income figure of £880,000.

Meanwhile on the expenses side a cut is looked for, since last year the group found itself with duplicated overheads for a period following the office sale, and when the group was running two offices. Suggestions are that this could be worth an extra £25,000 on profits this time round.

All of this suggests that profits at the net after-tax level ought to climb above the £250,000 mark on the group's chosen accounting methods. This would enable the board to raise the dividend to 15 per cent and still maintain cover at its present strong level. This might seem a large lift for a conservative insurance firm, but last year the directors were not slow in this direction when they lifted the dividend by half to 10 per cent from 6-2/3 per cent. A 15 per cent dividend would raise the yield to 8 1/2 per cent.

All of this might suggest Reinsurance Corporation as a sitting duck for a takeover operation. The present market capitalisation of £11 million is for a company controlling investments of £111 million and current assets of £5 million.

These of course largely represent the investment funds, but there must be many money wheeler dealers who think they could put some of those funds to more remunerative work. The snag is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation sitting on 45.9 per cent of the equity. One day perhaps, this giant might slap in a bid itself, or be persuaded into doing so by an approach from another direction, but for the moment the shares really have to be viewed in their trading context. And the returns and prospects suggest scope for a strong climb in the share price. I bought 1,000 for the Growth Fund at an all in cost of £593.

## CITY COMMENT

### Why be reserved about the million pound footnote?

By ROBERT WILLOTT, editor of "Accountancy Age"

items. This is likely to recommend that the UK follows the American practice of requiring companies to put these items in the income statement, or profit and loss account, and not bury them away in notes on the accounts.

In the takeover field, all sorts of adjustments to reserves take place. In 1969, First National Finance Corporation acquired Financings at a market value of about £4 million. But the accounts showed the cost as only about £500,000. The difference, which according to one school of thought should be shown as capital reserve (or share premium) was used to write down items like the excess of the purchase price paid over the book value of assets taken over.

It can be argued that FNEC adopted the most cautious practice. But it could have explained that its net assets were approximately £3.5 million less than they would have been if it had decided to include Financings at the market value on acquisition day.

Under the new rules, which the accountancy profession is likely to adopt, companies like FNEC will have to show the true cost of an acquisition—unless the deal comes within the accountants' definition of a

merger, as opposed to an acquisition.

This apparent distinction between acquisitions and mergers is a bone of contention at present.

By following the merger accounting basis, Trust Houses wrote off against reserves about £11 million of goodwill previously included as an asset in Forte Holding's balance sheet. The result is that Trust Houses and Forte's accounting is consistent between themselves, but it is no longer possible to know the cost to shareholders of the acquisitions over the years.

The distinction between mergers and acquisitions is in many ways artificial. The Trust Houses Forte type of an arrangement follows American practice, described over there as "pooling". This concept was so widely abused by conglomerates that the American Accounting Principles Board had to rush out much tighter rules.

Even so there has been disquiet about continuing two entirely different accounting practices. Arthur Andersen & Co, one of the top American accounting firms, argues that all takeovers and mergers should be treated in a similar manner. And similar views are being expressed in Britain.

Since the "pooling" or "merger" accounting concept does not indicate the true value of the company acquired, yardsticks like return-on-shareholders' funds or return-on-capital become meaningless comparisons from one year to another although the earnings-per-share measure is unaffected.

The publication this month of GEC's accounts gives a further example of the reserves problem when mergers take place.

GEC set up a provision for rationalisation and reorganisation after the AEI and English Electric mergers. Instead of charging rationalisation costs against trading profits of the year in which they were incurred, GEC first created a £71 million provision from its reserves and then charged subsequent costs against that provision.

So 1971 and subsequent years' profits will not reflect any rationalisation costs incurred in those years. From the accountants' point of view that treatment is perfectly reasonable and would be widely supported.

The difficulty is that the only reference to what has happened is found in note 12(c) to the accounts, where it is shown that last year £5.1 million of the provision was used.

Extraordinary items are usually costs which would distort the ordinary trading profits of a company if they were not shown separately. The costs may arise from closing down a factory or may be the profit on

selling surplus property. Reed International, for example, had both types of transaction adjusted on its reserves in its recent accounts.

In a different example, P & O charged its £3 million share of losses arising from its stake in Overseas Containers against reserves in 1970, despite the fact that some of those losses were development costs and operating losses incurred in that financial year.

It is considered wiser practice to show extraordinary items as a specific deduction from profits where the amount and its significance is immediately apparent.

S & K Holdings took this unusual step, showing both the cost of exceptional items and the transfer from reserves to meet the cost as part of its profit and loss account. Since the exceptional items substantially exceeded the trading profit, it is clear that S & K's only reference to them had been among the notes, the shareholders would be unlikely to have realised the significance of the adjustment.

Another alternative treatment is often applied to development costs. Instead of charging them against reserves (representing past profits retained in the business), the expenditure may be deferred and classed as an asset in the balance sheet to be written off later by instalments.

This practice was adopted by Brook Street Bureau for the first time in 1970. If Brook Street had stuck to its 1969 basis, it would have shown a pre-tax profit of £340,000 (1969 £300,000) instead of £722,000.

But problems arise not only when expenses are charged against reserves. They also arise where companies juggle with the reserves themselves.

Only a few weeks ago, British Lion Holdings reported profits after tax of £62,000, but a cool £250,000 "film valuation reserve" was created in the balance sheet for the first time, without any explanation, either in the balance sheet or in the directors' report or in the chairman's statement.

Yet most of that reserve was created by a transfer from past year's retained profits. None of the £250,000 came out of current earnings. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that British Lion is unsure about its valuation of distribution rights and film productions.

Gresham tops target

Preliminary figures, announced today, show Gresham Investment Trust has handsomely topped its profit forecast and fully justified its high stock market rating.

Pre-tax profit totals £525,398 for the 12 months ended March, against the forecast of not less than £500,000 and £452,471 for the previous year.

As expected the board is to raise the dividend total from 8 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent with a final payment of 4 1/2 per cent. However there is also a one-for-eight scrip issue.

As in previous years the results do not take into account profits from minority holdings in small companies.

Savings still high

Net National Savings receipt for July reached £34.3 million—which indicates that the public hardly became spendthrift under the influence of Mr Barber's measures to revive the economy. The National Savings Department described the figure as "encouraging", but this may well be the view of the Treasury, which is relying on a revival of consumer spending to reduce unemployment.

Sales of Savings Certificates, Premium Bonds, and deposits in National Savings Investment accounts did most of the good—or the damage—according to the point of view.

## THOMAS VALE AND SONS

HIGHER PROFITS AND INCREASED DIVIDEND

	Profit (pre-tax)	Earnings per share
1966	18,713 (loss)	1p (deduction)
1967	41,649	2p
1968	80,023	5p
1969	126,472	8p
1970	126,472	8p

The following are extracts from the Chairman's Review:—  
★ Dividends—The Directors recommend an increase in the final dividend for 1970 to 11 per cent (1969: 10 per cent).

★ Profitable Construction Programme—All current contracts are producing profits and we have achieved a satisfactory order book of major construction works.

★ Liquidity and Expansion—We are well placed to finance expansion from liquid funds and available bank facilities.

★ Progress of Subsidiaries—Our sand and gravel subsidiary companies operated with their usual standard of efficiency.

★ Outlook—The results are reflecting progressively in the current year's profits.  
At the Annual General Meeting held in Birmingham on the 20th August the Chairman announced a SCRIP issue of ONE share for every EIGHT held. New shares to rank for dividend from 1st January 1972 at not less than present rate of 16 2/3 per annum.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained on request from the Secretary, Lombard Street, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire.

THOMAS VALE AND SONS LIMITED—STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN

## HOW WE STAND

Shares	Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281	Wilkinson's Transport	129	202	567
450	Green's Economisers	152	146	657
725	H. C. James	82	86	623
300	Travis & Arnold	90	138	414
2,500	Steinberg	40	160	1,500
500	Bossey & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750	Weara Shoes	27	35 1/2	621
750	Trutex	118	145	795
1,250	Belgrave (Blackheath)	47	56	700
1,000	Reinsurance Corp.	58	—	582
				8,037
				5,000
				3,032

Capital on April 17, 1971

Appreciation to date

## INTERNATIONAL STORES

### GROUP RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1st MAY 1971

	1971	1970
Sales	£112,182,000	£108,632,000
Trading profit	4,532,000	4,493,000
Profit before taxation	2,782,000	2,807,000
Taxation	1,071,000	1,178,000
Profit after taxation	1,711,000	1,629,000
Dividends (gross) —		
Preference	28,000	28,000
Ordinary — Interim paid 2.5%	232,000	232,000
Final proposed 8.0%	837,000	837,000
Profit retained	614,000	532,000
	1,711,000	1,629,000

Salient points from the review by the chairman, Mr. F. E. Hawkins

The improvement in the second half-year was due to increased sales and slightly higher profit margins.

After conducting a successful experiment at a number of branches we have decided to introduce Green Shield trading stamps to present and future retail stores in the group where franchises are available.

The closure of the biscuit and general food factories at South Middlesex was completed during the year and we are now enjoying the advantage of the lower costs obtainable from our sources of supply.

Sales are continuing to improve and despite rising costs there is every indication that we shall make progress in both growth and profits.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available on application to the Secretary, Nine Square, London EC3P 3BP.

INTERNATIONAL STORES LIMITED











# England race the clock

bowler D.Oliveira had him well

along the line of the off stump was distinctly unlucky. A black dog ran on the field, was pursued by the batsman for a few minutes before Snow caught and it was led away. Gavaskar's concentration broken, was our next ball, Snow beating him with a break to a heavy pace.

The left-handed Wreaker, swinging largely through the drives between bowler and middle off, and Sardesai, right-handed batsman, hit the egg ball, which plodded along to the leg field. The immediate objective of 150 which would preclude the follow-on, was not far off, severe enough to slow-moving so long as the flying snow limited his attack to Ewing, Hutton, and the thrifty O'Brien as he did not want to bring down himself and Snow. Underwood was a different matter. They both turned the ball and both bowled to their tormentors for hitting Wreaker's first of his tinniest deliveries, but the batsman struck a pasty galley and a missed return catch chastened them and they had dropped back to watching the batsmen.

When Hingwong broke into the innings with three wickets for none in five overs.

It was the last ball, when he just reached his 50, with a faster ball, deceived Viswanath through the air, and threw him so far that he was unable to get up and yanked himself; and finally he turned an off-break out of the

**ARLOTT**

rough away from Wedekær, who alarmed and was spectacularly caught by Hutton throwing himself to his feet at slip. At 135 for 100, he was not a very good batsman, less because the pitch was difficult than because the situation was one to foster anxiety in some batsmen.

Solkær, sent out early and Engineer, who characteristically cut his first ball for two, set about the task with commendable nerve. They went circumspcctly and cautiously. Afterward Hingworth, as he was tactically bound to do, continued at the Pavilion and the English rose the other with Hutton. Engineer, however, played jauntily using his bow, driving with control and direction the bats of the field, until the follow-on figure was passed almost without remark.

In the attempt to confine Engineer, Underwood bowled to Hingworth and the English got four savags the one, and a deep square-leg—saddy defensive—tactical error. The spinners of this quality should not be employed on a turning wicket. It was Engineer's only lapse of purpose. The English were not to be drawn into recklessness, and he and Solkær were still together when Hingworth took the new ball through the bowlers of an hour from the end.

The partnership grew healthily. Engineer came gallv to his 50. Solkær, who was a batsman spiritedly, seemed about to follow him when that arch change

bowler D.Oliveira had him well caught at wicket by Fletcher.

Engineer, of all people, made the highest score ever recorded in a Test in England without a boundary. To add, in spite of the heavy rain, his batting and aggression, he destroyed himself in the last moments of the day. Unable to resist hooking a short ball from Smith, he was caught to mid-on, and was walking out before it came down. There was affection as well as congratulations in the applause that welcomed him in.

Abd Allah and Venkataraman survived a couple of overs of pressure but the gap ahead of them was too wide to give them comfort from the fact that three fifths of the time have gone in play of rain and two innings of rain.

Unless the wicket is much unimpaired by rain, a draw again is the likeliest outcome.

**FRANKLAND**—First innings 255 1A.  
2. A. Nair 81 2  
3. Gavaskar & Shaw ..... 50  
4. D. M. Gonsalves ..... 40  
5. Venkatarao ..... 35  
6. Venkatarao & Nair ..... 30  
7. D. M. Gonsalves & Venkatarao ..... 25  
8. Gavaskar & Venkatarao ..... 20  
9. Gavaskar & Venkatarao ..... 15  
10. Gavaskar & Venkatarao ..... 10  
11. Gavaskar & Venkatarao ..... 5  
12. Gavaskar & Venkatarao ..... 0  
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By CYRIL CHAPMAN

have done even better but for four catches by Robinson, who seemed to have a magnetic attraction for the batsmen at mid-on. He was also very handy from Moseley, who took three wickets in four deliveries. He finished with eight wickets for 47 in his eight overs.

A good start for Somerset, almost too good in fact, brought them back to the square where Carter and Holder improved their time, and the next nine runs A. J. Warner made while running A. G. Jones, Virginia and C. D. Hooper were watched by Holder on the square boundary, the West Indian bowler being unable to get a catch which seemed only within the scope of a contentionist.

The first half of the afternoon was a life and death struggle between two innings—so that the last century was reached in the 15th over. But another remarkable finish time came in the 16th over, after the improvement

are back at the top of the John Player League, Lancashire, who were 100-0 at the end of the first three weeks ago, did not play yesterday and Essex won four points because the mathematics of the rules had to take over. Essex's first match, with Kent at Purfleet, was washed away after tea.

Essex averaged a faster scoring rate over the first 16.5 overs. Taylor and Boyce restored sagging Essex to 100-0 at the end of the first 16.5 overs of play. Butling after 28 overs had yielded 72 for the loss of four batsmen. When they laid a trap for a century in the final of four more wickets for two runs, and at the expiry of the period, Essex were 140-0 for 14.8. Kent responded with 46 for four wickets in 18.5 overs when territorial rain put an end to the match. Essex were 140-0 and were then left to decide the result.

Gloucester lost most wickets in the first 10 overs, but the batsmen made large scores in the final 10 overs. In their final game of the season at Cardiff, they were beaten by 100 runs. Gloucester captain, Bob Cottam kept them down and only Eddion Jones (18) and John Rees (16) made any real contributions. Gloucestershire finished behind Hampshire in the league, but their moderate rate of four runs per over, Hampshire after losing the first 10 overs, was beaten by Marshall (54) and he was well supported by Jones.

Northamptonshire won their sixth successive Sunday match with a narrow six runs win against the Hampshire players. Gloucestershire, who were in the bridge, looking nervous at the end of the first 10 overs, as Harris and Frost provided the Gloucestershire batsmen with a quick back after losing four wickets for 52, but despite hard work from fifth batsman, Morgan and batsmen, Morgan and Frost, they were



Contact on the cricket field . . . Peter Parfitt of Middlesex collides with Barry Meyer, the Gloucestershire wicketkeeper, at Lord's yesterday

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DIVING

# East Europeans improving fast

By BRIAN CROWTHER

By BRIAN CROWTHER

about. Close sealed the ball and the players made a quick run, and in a moment were there, at full length to take the ball, just before it hit ground. The batsman was possibly eag- er to get the ball, and he and the other batsman had Kitchen, or whom Major, responsibility now. The third wicket partnership brought an extra 50 runs, and within eleven evenings remaining, Somerset needed 63 to win. Sud- denly, the batsman started to be caught. The batsman was caught on the first ball of the over and Kitchen was taken in the leg boundary in the same over. The batsman was caught on one-day cricket a quite serene manner. At 127 for five and with seven batsmen remaining, Somerset pre- pared Moseley and for a time it seemed that his negligence might carry the day. But Some- erset's batsmen were not to be de- ceived, a task just beyond them.

Northamptonshire won by five wickets at Kettering. They hustled out their visitors for 111 in 40 overs, the batsmen packing themselves to 112 for five. The Pakistani pace bowler Sarfraz took four for 35. The Gloucestershire batsmen began with an opening stand of 51 from Ackerman (38) and Cook (26). Steate and Cook were dismissed for 10 and 11 respectively. Crump treaded the mace before sailing it home.

Gloucestershire, although belated by a fine 74 net out from 43-year-old Arthur Milton, were in a better position after scoring at Lord's. Middlesex were given a flying start by Smith and Bradley (51 to 111 overs), and never lost a wicket until the 23rd over. They took 223 for five in 40 overs. Parfitt was in form with 68 and shared an opening partnership of 31 with the batsman who was out on 10. Although losing four wickets, Gloucestershire were almost up to the required run rate by half-century. The batsmen were hitting well. But as the Middlesex bowlers a-

They were always behind the re-  
quired.

At one stage Surrey looked in danger of losing victory slip away from them a Edgbaston. They had lost two wickets for 35 and were struggling against an onslaught of Westchickers attack in reply to 135 for nine. Then Long and Roope combined to virtually end the match with a partnership of 71 in the last 15 minutes. The top scorers with 71 and 66 were Surrey won to the 5th over.

## Tour stays ON say India

The Indian Cricket Board of Control have decided they cannot sponsor the MCC's request for a tour of India next winter, because of the high, conditions for the staging of matches in all Indian cricket centres are perfectly normal. The tour of India will be begun arrangements for the tour.

Great Britain staged the European Diving Cup competition at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, steadily and to an audience that was numerically poor except on the final day, the last day when the sports must almost have been crebbled.

The divers, including Olympic and European champions, cannot have felt the pressures that they brought in a meeting of this class, and the British team, led by the neighborhood, was a fine competitor before enthusiastic spectators. Klaus Dibiasi, of Italy, won the 10m platform, and the 10m and 3m springboard in the match, but he did not raise his diving to the standard that would be required next time he was to swim Olympic Ude. His last two dives, indeed, seemed to be scored on reputation rather than performance.

His penultimate dive, a forward three and a half somersault, was ragged, but he scored 48.62, the last of the British divers.

Miss Jenicke totalled 406.62 points, Ulrika Knape, of Sweden, 398.62, and the final medal was before the last round, but her last dive, a reverse one and a half somersault, piked, was disastrous.

Britain finished seventh with 284 points compared to the East Germans' 364 and the Russians' 358. They were fourth in Bolzano, 1976, but the British diving standards have remained about the same these of other countries have improved. Braland's error was found by his form too late, and Andy Giff, both of Metropolitan, London, and Helen Koppell, of Coventry, also reached the final, but their best placing was third and fourth respectively. Weatheridge's thirteenth in the highboard.

MEM'S HIGH BOARD—1. M. K. M. (USSR) 375.62, 2. P. F. K. (USSR) 375.62, 3. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 4. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 5. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 6. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 7. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 8. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 9. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 10. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 11. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 12. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 13. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 14. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 15. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 16. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 17. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 18. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 19. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 20. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 21. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 22. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 23. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 24. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 25. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 26. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 27. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 28. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 29. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 30. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 31. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 32. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 33. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 34. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 35. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 36. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 37. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 38. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 39. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 40. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 41. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 42. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 43. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 44. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 45. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 46. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 47. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 48. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 49. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 50. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 51. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 52. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 53. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 54. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 55. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 56. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 57. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 58. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 59. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 60. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 61. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 62. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 63. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 64. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 65. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 66. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 67. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 68. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 69. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 70. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 71. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 72. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 73. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 74. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 75. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 76. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 77. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 78. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 79. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 80. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 81. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 82. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 83. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 84. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 85. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 86. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 87. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 88. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 89. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 90. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 91. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 92. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 93. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 94. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 95. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 96. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 97. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 98. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 99. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 100. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 101. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 102. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 103. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 104. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 105. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 106. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 107. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 108. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 109. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 110. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 111. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 112. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 113. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 114. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 115. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 116. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 117. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 118. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 119. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 120. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 121. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 122. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 123. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 124. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 125. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 126. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 127. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 128. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 129. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 130. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 131. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 132. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 133. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 134. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 135. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 136. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 137. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 138. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 139. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 140. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 141. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 142. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 143. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 144. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 145. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 146. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 147. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 148. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 149. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 150. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 151. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 152. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 153. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 154. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 155. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 156. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 157. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 158. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 159. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 160. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 161. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 162. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 163. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 164. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 165. G. P. K. (USSR) 375.62, 166. G. P

ole	Middlesex
z	At. Ford's

<b>Middlesex v. Gloucester.</b>					
Ald.'s	Lords'	Rain	captained	play:	
corning	the	points	won an	fast:	
at the rate.					
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>					
M. J. Smith	c	Mortimore	a		32
C. T. Shadlow	b	Stewart	a		38
C. T. Bailey	s	Major B. Brown	a		68
H. G. Proctor	b	Stewart	a		68
H. G. Proctor	b	Stewart	a		68
C. Dwyer	s	Brown	a		44
H. G. Proctor	b	Stewart	a		68
C. Dwyer	s	Brown	a		44
J. W. Stirling	b	Stewart	a		26
J. W. Stirling	b	Stewart	a		7
Extras (B & P)					9
Total (for S.)			6 w/o/s		202.
Total of catches					52, 101, 132,
102.					
Did not bat: K. W. Jones, P. H. Thomas.					
Bowling: C. Dwyer, 5-0-5-1; Major B. Brown,					
0-35-1; M. J. Smith, 0-45-1; Mortimore					
0-34-0.					
W. R. A. Alley and W. L.					

### Northants v. Leicester

At Kettering: Northamptonshire (4	
points) won by 5 wickets.	
<b>LEICESTER</b>	
M. Duggleson & Crump .....	7
M. B. Morris & Sarfaraz b	
Bracewell .....	25
M. Duggleson & Crump .....	1
C. Inniss & b Bracewell & a	
P. Slinger & and b Sarfaraz .....	15
R. W. Tushnet & Lee .....	3
B. South & b Sarfaraz .....	1
J. Birkenshaw & Johnson	
Sarfaraz .....	11
P. Haywood & Johnson & b Sarfaraz	
C. T. Spencer & a & b Mogg-	
son .....	10
C. T. Spencer not out .....	2
Extras (b 1, lb 7) .....	8
Total (38.4 overs) .....	
111	
Fall of wickets: 9, 38, 58, 86, 82,	

<b>Glamorgan v. Wants</b>	
At Cardiff.—Bamphreie (4 points)	
Run by 29 men.	
<b>HALF-PUNTURE</b>	
C. A. Richards & Bamphreie & Mash	13
E. A. Greenidge & A. Jones & B.	8
R. Turner & R. and Cordie.....	5
J. Marshall Bow & Williams.....	54
M. C. Piliatt & Williams & B.	2
A. Marsh & Bamphreie & Cordie &	5
P. Williams.....	19
T. Jessy & Kham.....	38
D. Williams & Williams.....	38
D. W. White no run.....	7
Extras (1 r. 16 13).....	14
Total (for 71 40 overs) 369	
Fall wickets: 22, 23, 37, 46, 84,	28, 153.
Did not bat: A. J. Castell, R. M. H.	
Bowling: Mash 6-1-2-1; Gordie	
10-0-0-3; Shapard 6-0-2-1; Williams	
4-0-0-2.	
Umpires: D. Bennett and D. D.	

ing the same dive later, knew he had to achieve the highest score of the competition so if he was to win, he did so by a substantial margin, achieving 67.23 points and a total of 428.34 compared to Cagnotta's 47.87.

Carnotto had dived considerably enough for one to think of him as the more likely Olympian medalist than the East Europeans, whose physique is said to be unrecognizable from three years ago, are improvior so much that they may be too good for them. Marina Janjick, of East Germany, runnerup in the European championship last year, was the eighth medalist on Saturday and helped her country

6. T. Saitouba (USSR) 582.71, 1. Artales (USSR) 579.40, 2. G. Hoffmann (USSR) 578.40, 3. M. Janjick (USSR) 565.40, 4. M. Garmann (USSR) 564.40, 5. West Germany 554.40, 6. Poland 511.7, 7. Great Britain 506.40.

**MEN'S HIGHBOARD:** 1. K. Dabrowski (USSR) 482.40, 2. G. Hoffmann (USSR) 474.40, 3. M. Garmann (USSR) 449.40, 4. M. Janjick (USSR) 435.40, 5. G. Hoffmann (USSR) 429.40, 6. West Germany 428.40, 7. Poland 427.40, 8. Great Britain 426.40.

**WOMEN'S HIGHBOARD:** 1. M. Janjick (USSR) 421.50, 2. G. Hoffmann (USSR) 419.50, 3. M. Garmann (USSR) 417.50, 4. M. Janjick (USSR) 406.50, 5. T. Saitouba (USSR) 396.40.

**LEADING FINAL PLACINGS:** 1. E. Cagnotta (USSR) 582.71, 2. G. Hoffmann (USSR) 578.40, 3. M. Janjick (USSR) 565.40, 4. M. Garmann (USSR) 564.40, 5. West Germany 554.40, 6. Poland 511.7, 7. Great Britain 506.40.

Germany, 1,500 METRE  
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# West German victory capped by record

Waldkraiburg, W. Germany, August 22.

A record-breaking swim by Werner Lampe set the pace for sweeping victory by West Germany over Holland and Britain in the International triathlon which ended here today.

Lampe trimmed three seconds off the European 800 metres freestyle record with a time of 51.5 sec. on his way to victory in the 1000 metres West German swim of the 29 men's triathlon won 15 of the 29 men's and two women's events.

Lampe's eclipse of the previous European mark of 52 min. 11.5 sec. set by a fellow West German, Hans Fasmacht, in Amsterdam last September, helped the West Germans to a total of 65 points. They finished well clear of Holland (225) and Britain (189).

Britain scored only one individual victory today, Dorothy Harrison winning the 100 metres breaststroke in 1 min. 18.3 sec.

But the British contingent

1,500 METRES PRESTILE: 1. W. Lampe (W. Germany), 17-10.6; 1800 metres: 1. 35.1; 2. G. Sponner (Switzerland); 2000 metres: 1. K. Kuhlmann (Holland), 17-25.4; 2. P. Rosenbaum (W. Germany), 17-23.5; 3. W. Lampe (W. Germany), 17-25.4; 500 metres: 1. W. Lampe (W. Germany), 17-25.4; 2. M. Spony (Britain), 17-22.0; 1000 metres: 1. W. Lampe (W. Germany), 17-10.6; 2. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 3. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 4. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 5. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 6. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 7. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 8. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 9. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 10. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 11. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 12. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 13. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 14. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 15. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 16. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 17. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 18. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 19. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 20. J. Arkin (Britain), 17-20.0; 21. J. 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# Mrs Williams gives Britain the lead

Joyce Williams, the Scottish champion, gave Britain a lead of 2-1 in the Wightman Cup match against the United States when she beat Kristy Pigeon, a left-handed Californian newcomer to the American side, by 5-3, 3-6, 6-4 in 100 minutes on a merely hot afternoon here in San Francisco. The first set was shared by Winnie Shaw, host, and Virginia Wada, levetched mesters yesterday — but here, in the best performance of her international career so far, Mrs. Williams gave Britain a real lead. She won the first industry match in the US since 1925. Her win was a reward for patience, industry and tenacity.

Mrs. Williams had played in the previous Wightman Cup singles. At Wimbledon last year she was disappointed that her partner was not as comfortable as she was, and she was more effective today. For a long time she kept the powerful Miss Pigeon in chains. She was the most successful backhands man ever testing the women with shots which bounced high and awkwardly to the right. She was the only player who was the winner of that particular aspect of the contest.

The court should have suited the American but Mrs Williams was so skillfully restricted her opponent's use of her power, she overcoloured better, overcame the nervousness which beset her at first, and scuttled about the court retrieving doggedly. In the first set she lost leads of 1-1 and 5-4, but then broke through and served out safely for 5-5. Mrs Williams' opponent improved in the second set and Mrs Williams seemed to be faltering in the beat. An American break at 4-2 settled matters there.

In the third set Mrs Williams was under pressure at first from a biting herd and then from a more consistently threatening one. She showed signs of cramp and to move more and more slowly. Finally, being missed a series of chances and after Mrs Williams had made a number of rethinking escapes, the Call-ornian was broken in the tenth reme of the set. In this she served two double faults. She then made a final point with a forehand volley and then surrendered the rubber with her sixth double fault of the

Yesterday the supporters of both sides suffered, and the game ended first in a fine draw when the referee, electing to serve against Chris Evert, awarded a prompt penalty to the doubles team. She took only one point in that first game, and only seven in the second. When Evert finished with a run of nine successive points, and dropped only one of

Dave Bedford beat Fr Shorter (US) in a two miles

repudiation, and inhibition if she slightly built girl from Florida, with her well-favored features suited to college life. The laureate Cennely, Margaret Court, Maria Bueno, and Helen Wills rolled into one. She did not lose her key to the door at last but service fairly at 3-4, and although she had broken

at Stockholm on Saturday, but his time of 8 min. 37 sec. was ever 10 sec slower than the world record set by the great British runner, Joseph Puttemans of Belgium in Edinburgh on the same afternoon. The two of them stayed in front throughout the race, Bedford narrowly winning the final sprint.

**ABAUCARIA**

A 10x10 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares in a specific pattern, leaving white squares for letters. The numbers 1 through 27 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
8				9					
11					12				10
13	14			15		16			
17				18	19	20			
21			22		23			24	
25						26			
27									

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- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>ACROSS</b>  |   | 23. Predatory persee reverses dramatic role (7). |
| 1. He's 16 to begin with, among the most hely—as awfully pl R.C. (8, 6). | 25. Evidences of guilt are in the bond (8).                                 |  |
| 3. She's a vermin (5).   | 28. Start sticking to defeat the fish (5).                                  |  |
| 9. He's alternatively on outsider to a Scot (8).                         | 27. Call for applause fer seng made to re-echo by German admiral (5, 4, 5). |  |
| 11. Old weapon for a student—be difficult about it (7).                  |   | <b>DOWN</b>                                      |
| 12. Ascetic, an aristocratic saint before (7).                           | 1. 20 plus 4 (5, 3, 4)...   |  |
| 13. She goes onwards, as it were (5).                                    | 2. See 6.   |  |
| 15. Uncordial sort of pourer (4-5).                                      | 3. See? bones? Not in this condition! (9).                                  |  |
| 17. Died horribly after a game with the Pentagon? (4-5).                 | 4. Arranged on purpose? (2, 5).   |  |
| 20. 26's teacher (5).  | 5. Possible beginning of vice-captain's confession (7).                     |  |
| 21. "Hooray and — she —" (7).  | 6. 2 A revolution on the River Test (10).                                   |  |

PRO SOLUTION 13.0

Ivan Meuger, of New Zealand

[illegible]

machine failed.



هكذا من اجل